

MINUTES

of the

COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF MAUI

October 29, 2015

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF MAUI, STATE OF HAWAII, WAS HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, KALANA O MAUI BUILDING, WAILUKU, HAWAII, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2015, BEGINNING AT 9:23 A.M., WITH CHAIR MICHAEL B. WHITE PRESIDING.

CHAIR WHITE: This special meeting of the Maui County Council shall come to order.

Mr. Clerk, will you please call the roll.

ROLL CALL

PRESENT: COUNCILMEMBERS GLADYS C. BAISA, ELEANORA COCHRAN, DONALD G. COUCH JR., S. STACY CRIVELLO, MICHAEL P. VICTORINO, VICE-CHAIR DONALD S. GUZMAN, AND CHAIR MICHAEL B. WHITE.

EXCUSED: COUNCILMEMBERS ROBERT CARROLL AND G. RIKI HOKAMA.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK JOSIAH K. NISHITA: Mr. Chair, there are seven Members present and two Members excused. A quorum is present to conduct the business of the Council.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you.

Will everyone please rise and join me in the Pledge of Allegiance.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Members of the Council, and others in attendance, rose and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

CHAIR WHITE: And will everyone please turn off their noisemaking devices before we proceed.

And, just for everybody's information, because this is a, an unusual meeting with a very complicated amount of information with respect to what laws are being suspended by the Governor's Proclamation and what opportunities it, this provides the, the County, and the various departments.

We felt that it would be better to have the presentation by the Mayor and an open discussion by Members. And, we want to have it free-flowing and open so that if there are Members in the gallery that the Members or the Mayor would like to have come up and provide perspective, then we'd like to be able to do that so that everyone, before public testimony takes place, has a much clearer picture of what, what opportunities we have and what restrictions there might be on our actions.

So, without objections, Members, we will hold public testimony following the presentation and open discussion.

MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTION.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you very much.

And, with that, Mr. Clerk, can we proceed.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Mr. Chair, proceeding with county communications.

COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS

NO. 15-263 - ALAN M. ARAKAWA, MAYOR,
(dated October 23, 2015)

Relating to Governor David Y. Ige's October 16, 2015, emergency proclamation to address homelessness statewide.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you very much, Mr. Clerk.

And, before we get into the Mayor's presentation, I just have two little items to mention. As we go through this, and we're going to, we're going to be fairly free flowing on this. I'm not going to restrict discussion too much. But, the, the

suspension of the various State Statutes in the, the Governor's Proclamation are limited to the extent necessary for the purpose of establishing a temporary transitional shelter and facilitating contracting with private providers of homeless services.

So, that is the, the narrow scope within which this Proclamation has suspended various, various laws, and we'll go through that. I, I realize that there are impacts on affordable housing. Housing impacts the homelessness. So, we'll, we'll be fairly, fairly relaxed with respect to our, our normal ways of, of guiding discussion.

But, I also want all of you to know that with the, the waiving of, not the waiving, the suspension of portions of Chapter 92, which is the Sunshine Law, it's our read, and I'll just read the way it, it is stated. Chapter 92, suspended "Public Agency Meetings and Records, to the extent that any notice requirements or any other provisions of Chapter 92 may delay the, the expeditious action, decision, or approval of any agency". So, with respect with that, the Council will stand ready to act expeditiously on anything that the, that Members come up with, or that is provided to us by the Administration.

But, in any case, we will try to provide the most notice possible to the public so that we're not just simply going to call a hearing for this afternoon and no one knows about it, because that doesn't serve anybody's purpose.

So, with that, I'd like to open it up for the Mayor's presentation.

Mayor Arakawa.

MAYOR ALAN M. ARAKAWA: Good morning. Thank you very much, Chair White, Councilmembers, members of the audience.

A couple weeks ago, Governor Ige declared the state of emergency for homelessness in the State of Hawaii, and he issued a Proclamation. If anyone needs a copy of the Proclamation, we do have those available. So, we can pass them out, if somebody brought them down from my office.

We also have packets of this "Homeless Initiative" that everybody can take a look at and follow along with as well. I know the Councilmembers were given the electronic copies of the Governor's Proclamation almost as soon as it came out.

Now, most of the homeless programs, and I will start out by saying that we, we wanted to have a real discussion. The purpose of my having a meeting this morning was to have a real discussion on the homeless issue altogether. The Governor's

Proclamation being part of it and being the instigator of having an emergency situation declared, points out that the need for us to be really addressing this situation and the, as an emergency.

When you look at the, the basic premises of what the homelessness involves, the human needs, you relate back to "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs", which is on the screen over there. The very basic needs that people have; food, water, needing warmth, place to rest, in other words shelter, need to be able to have someplace secure and feeling safe. That's the very core of what everybody needs. And, this is what we're trying to be able to address in a number of different ways.

When we started looking at this, we actually had our Housing and Human Concerns Department go over some of the, the statistics. And, I'm going to have Carol Reimann come up and go over some of the statistics for you. But, be aware that the very basic concerns that we're looking at again: food, water, warmth, and, and someplace to, to rest, security and safety. That's not just for the homeless; it's for everybody within our community. Everybody needs to have these, these basic needs met.

So, the program that we're coming up with is going to be based on trying to be able to protect the homeless and the community. So, there's a give and take in how we're going to be able to approach this.

Carol.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS CAROL REIMANN: Aloha, Council Chair, Members of the Maui County Council. Thank you for the opportunity.

CHAIR WHITE: Please, please introduce yourself.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: Sure. My name is Carol Reimann and I'm the Director of Housing and Human Concerns.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: So, on the slide here you will see some numbers. And, they are basically the Point-in-Time Count. And, that is an account that's done every year at the beginning of the year. It's a statewide coordinated effort where teams of trained volunteers are sent out into the field for an entire week to take surveys and count the homeless.

If anybody would like detailed information about the PIT Count, I'd be glad to share it with you, but that's basically a summary of it. So, if you take a look at Maui County as compared to the City and County of Honolulu and the State of Hawaii. I'm not going to go over in, all of the numbers cause you can see them in the slide here. But, you, you notice that Maui has the highest percentage of homeless per capita. It's at .7 percent, compared to Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu which is at .5, and the State of Hawaii is at .6.

And, the, this, the Point-in-Time Count is really, you know, people are going out into the fields. But, we, from our service providers, we understand that the, we're not really reaching everybody. And, it's guesstimated that the Point-in-Time Count is actually one-third of the actual number of homeless people out there. So, if you take one, our count at maybe 3,000 versus 1,137, our homeless percentage of our population is actually at 2 percent.

So, housing needs. There's definitely a housing shortage, as everybody knows. The demand is high and the price is high. We are currently taking applications for our Housing Choice Voucher Program, which is a Section 8 HUD, and the waitlist, for the waitlist. And, applications will be accepted until November 8. We currently have 600 families with vouchers that are searching for affordable housing units.

So, once again, the rent cost is very high and the demand is very high. So, it's, it's a tough situation. We have service providers such as Ka Hale A Ke Ola, and they're pretty much busting at the seams. I believe there's a waitlist of over 300 people at the Wailuku Ka Hale A Ke Ola facility, and over 100 at the Lahaina facility. Thank you.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: At this point, you know, we just want to point out that the homeless situation is large in Maui, and that we have a very serious population. I'd also like to point out that our homeless population is growing at a faster rate than any other County in the State. Statistically, our population is growing. So, this is not going to go away. This is not a situation that's going to get better by ignoring it.

With all the, all of you that are living within our communities, you're starting to see people sleeping on the sidewalks. You're starting to see people sleeping at the bus stops. I know in Kahului, where I live, right across from Salvation Army, we have homeless sleeping on the, in the bus shelters. I see, I've seen driving up Kaahumanu Avenue, people sleeping on the side of the road.

In other communities, like Honolulu, it becomes such an epidemic that they've had to do major cleanups of, like Kakaako, where literally tents were set up alongside the roadways continuously for hundreds of people. And, when they've moved people

from one place, they've literally just chased them out of one place and moved them to the other. That's been one of the programs that we've used in the past. You just move people out of an area because there are complaints, and people have to go someplace, so, we just create another problem someplace else.

The Governor has also been brought into this picture. So, I'm going to have our Corporation Counsel; Pat if you would please explain the Governor's Proclamation.

CORPORATION COUNSEL PATRICK WONG: Thank you, Mayor. I'm not quite sure I can explain it in full detail, the Governor's Proclamation. But, I, I think Chair White kind of hit some of the high points of the Proclamation. And, it may be, I'm not sure if it would be a, a good thing Chair if, if we read the Proclamation in its entirety.

But, in my view, what you just heard presented in the Mayor's opening remarks, and also what Ms. Reimann presented, if you look at the Governor's Proclamation, there are "WHEREAS" clauses that give the foundation for why the Governor felt that it was a compelling circumstance such that it rose to the level of statewide emergency.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Point of order. You know, we're talking about something that many of the public here and out there in TV land have no idea what we're talking about. I think it's a great idea if that resolution was read, so that the public at least understands what the Proclamation by the Governor was.

So, I, I, I ask your permission if that should, should have been done. But, now, should it be done now? People have to understand what we're discussing and you're talking about "WHEREAS'S" and people out there may not have a, and I know don't have an understanding what's going on.

CHAIR WHITE: The, the Chair is open to having the Proclamation read. The Mayor's, this is the, the Mayor's presentation so if, if you'd like us.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: The only reason that we're, I'm having Pat kind of skip over, its a very long, wordy Proclamation. And, he's kind of explaining what it is. But, if he reads it, it might complicate the, it can confuse people more than if he just explains it.

You can read, but it's, how many pages, Pat?

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Yea, it, it's eight pages and I was hoping that the Clerk would read it. It, it's, it's a long document.

CHAIR WHITE: Well, protocol would put it on the Clerk's shoulders. But, Mayor it's, it's your call. If you'd like to have it read, we'd be happy to do so. But, I think part of the, the challenge with it is the "WHEREAS'S" are pretty, pretty understandable. But, when you get into the actual items that are being, or the actual laws that are being suspended, if you're like most of us, you're not going to know what it's referring to.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I'll, I'll tell you what might be a good compromise. Let Pat explain it now.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Okay.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: And then we'll put it on our website, so anybody who wants to see it in its entirety can read it verbatim. If he reads it verbatim now, I think it'll just confuse everybody in the long run. Eight pages of anything is going to put everybody to sleep. Okay, if that's, that's okay. It's not that we're trying to avoid it. It's, he's going to give the synopsis of what it is, and then the verbatim, we'll put it on the website.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Okay. I, and I, just because I think the public should understand what is going on. And, it's real difficult when you don't have anything to read and/or have been told what--

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Right.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: And we always read resolutions. I know our Clerk is really good; our Deputy Clerk is really good at reading resolutions.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Usually they're one page or two page.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: So, I think this is what the, the compromise might mean, be is just let our Deputy Clerk read it just once through, and then let the explanation, so people can put "A" and "B" together. But, that's your call, Mr. Chair, and I'll leave it alone.

CHAIR WHITE: But we, the, the Mayor has made copies available to everyone here in the chambers. And, our staff is going to post it on the County website, on our website right now. And, if the Mayor does the same thing, anyone who is listening now will be able to go immediately to the, the websites and get a copy for themselves.

I, I would agree that it's, it's, it's quite long and involved. And, what I hope that the Corp. Counsel will be able to provide us is with, not just the reading of the, of the resolution or the Proclamation, but actually an account for each of the, the laws that have been suspended, what is, how does that apply to our potential action? What does it allow the County to do? And, that's really the, the question I think all of us are wanting this, to get some clarity on this morning. So, as the Corp. Counsel goes through the, the Proclamation, you know, I'm sure he'll share with us what, what that applicability might be, so.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: And, Council Chair, if I may. Ultimately, what you're going to find is that the Governor's Proclamation centers around Oahu--

CHAIR WHITE: Right.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: --and it around, it centers around a solution on Oahu; one site to be able to get around all these rules. So, how it applies to Maui is very minimal.

The discussion that we're having this morning about trying to be able to work with the homeless and how we want to be able to progress, I think, is much more significant. And, there is a, there is also the potential of the Mayor of Maui County, myself, creating a Mayor's proclamation for Maui County. We've actually prepared one that we may or may not put into force.

But, most of what is stated in the Governor's Proclamation does not apply from practical standpoint to anything that we can do, okay. This is why I'm, I sort of want Pat to just kind of explain briefly what it is. But, the topic itself, the topic itself applies statewide, is a solution was created through the, the, this Proclamation creates. If we were living on Honolulu, it might be important to us. But, here on Maui, it's not as pertinent.

So, if we could, let's just let Pat explain it. Because, I think in the long run, to save time, I mean eight pages worth of explanation, a lot of "WHEREAS'S" and a lot of inferences to, or references to legal chapters in order for, in order to be able to understand that, you really have to be a lawyer and have a law book handy.

Go ahead, Pat.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: That's fine, Mr. Chair. So, let's, let's move on and, and I will, if I think there's more that needs to be discussed, we can open it up at that point. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Sure, thank you.

Mr. Wong.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair, Mayor. To the extent that I think, reference to some points within the Proclamation is necessary. I'll, I'll read a few "WHEREAS" provisions and also a few of the provisions as it relates to the Mayor's comments earlier about the scope of the Proclamation.

And, much like the presentation you just saw by Ms. Reimann, the may, the Governor's Proclamation has a Point-in-Time Count "WHEREAS" clause. It has references to the population of unsheltered homeless. There's references to the population on unsheltered homeless children. And, the count, according to the Proclamation for unsheltered homeless children throughout the State is 439, as of the writing of this document.

The other thing that we should be aware of is that this Proclamation was dated October 16, 2015. And, the proclamation is effective and commenced immediately, and will automatically terminate 60 days after its issuance. So, there's a timeframe within which actions should be taken, if any.

There's, the provision that I want to read in the "WHEREAS" clause that I think may be helpful is on page 4. It's "WHEREAS", it's the second to the last, the fourth "WHEREAS" provision, clause. "WHEREAS, pursuant to section 127A-12(b)(16), Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Governor is further authorized to order and direct government agencies, officials, officers, and employees of the State, to take action and employ such measures for law enforcement, medical, health, firefighting, traffic control, warnings, signals", and it goes down through the laundry list of various responsibilities.

Effectively, the Governor's Proclamation directs State agencies and officials to take action, as it relates to the specific purpose. And, you heard Chair White reflect upon that purpose earlier, and I'll read it verbatim. HRS "Sections 127A-13 and 127A-12, Hawaii Revised Statutes, suspend, as allowed by law, the following statutes and regulations to the extent necessary for the purpose of establishing a temporary transitional shelter and facilitating contracting with private providers of homeless services."

So, the purpose is focused on the creation of a transitional shelter, and the facilitating of contracting with providers of homeless services. Homeless services is a very broad topic.

The Proclamation then goes on for three, three pages of listing every possible law, I think, that the Governor felt could assist the agencies and the State in the creation without having to comply with the timeliness of requirements on the law. And, and I'll just kind of quickly check off some of the big ones that most people in development, if they had the ability to waive these laws would actually be very excited.

Let's take, for example, subsection "m. Chapter 103D, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Hawaii public procurement code". So, that procurement code, which is integral to the operation of government under this Proclamation, is suspended.

"Chapter 103F, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Purchases of Health and Human Services." Laws, regulations related to that are suspended.

Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Land Use Commission. Chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Coastal zone management. These are laws that the State and everyone else must comply with in the construction and facilitation of, normally any development and or building.

These laws have all been suspended in order to facilitate the purpose, and that is to create, the establishing of a temporary transitional shelter, and the facilitating of contracting for providers for homeless services.

So, how does that impact the County of Maui? Well, obviously the County of Maui is part of the State of Hawaii. And, the "WHEREAS" clauses that established a foundation for the Proclamation does apply to the, to the County of Maui in the event any action is to be taken. The thought process, that at least I have, is that the County, as it stands under the Governor's Proclamation, may consider a pairing up with a State agency which can exercise action under the laws that have been suspended by the Proclamation.

You heard Mayor earlier reference the prospect of executing a proclamation by his own hand. We've prepared one and we haven't, Mayor hasn't made that decision yet, and it may impact how we move forward. Essentially, what I'll share with you is it is very similar to the Governor's Proclamation, except under the same provisions where the Governor can suspend State laws, the Mayor under that same emergent circumstance can suspend County laws as it relates to the purpose of transitional, the creation of establishing a transitional shelter and facilitating homeless services.

I'm not certain that, at this point, Mayor wants me to get into the details of that. But, generally, that's the framework within which this presentation is being made.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Is there any questions for Pat?

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Guzman.

VICE-CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Chair. So, is it, excuse me, Mr. Wong, is it the, my understanding that after 60 days it will terminate. But did, do, does action need to happen, initially start within the 60 days? And, then if it, if it does start after the 60 days, is the action still, I guess, extended? Or, is it allowed to be extended after the 60 days? Thank you.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Go ahead.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Thank you, Mr., Member Guzman for that question; very good question. Let me read for you the component in the proclamation that that I think addresses that.

It's the bottom of page 7, and it's written, "I FURTHER DECLARE that a disaster emergency relief period shall commence immediately and shall terminate automatically sixty days after the issuance of this Proclamation". And, there's an "or", "or by a separate proclamation whichever occurs first". Let me finish, "Notwithstanding", turn the page, on page 8, "the termination of a disaster emergency relief period, any contracts, agreements, procurements, or programs entered into, started, or continued by reason of the provisions of this Proclamation shall continue". It goes further, "However, any contract entered into under this Proclamation for providing homeless services shall be limited to a period of not to exceed 12 months."

Now, whether or not the proclamation period is and may be extended by the Governor in a supplemental proclamation is also something that could happen. In the event the expiration occurs within sixty days and there is a need for greater time, it really falls on the Governor to determine whether or not to extend that. But, in answer to your question, any action taken during that period of time based on the read, my read of the proclamation, yes, it should continue. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Yea, other questions, Members, at this point? Seeing none, please proceed.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: So, knowing that we have a very bad situation with homeless, and we've been to a number of different community meetings. Councilmember Victorino had set several in Wailuku. There had been some in Kihei. We've had complaints in

Kahului, Lahaina, other areas. We know that no matter what the Governor's Proclamation does, or the limitations of the Governor's Proclamation, we have a problem in Maui, and we have to deal with it head on.

So, if you put the Governor's Proclamation aside, coming up with a plan and a program on how we have to be able to approach this, we're taking off of the Governor's Proclamation and some of the things that may or may not be capable of, of being done.

Now, the national program requires a housing first type of approach. And, in order to get the Federal funding, we have to be able to work with housing first types of programs. Now, the, the challenge comes to us in that there are a number of different components that we have to look at. And, there's a, there's a reality in what we have to be able to deal with.

In order to build any kind of fixed housing takes time. You have to locate a site, you have to acquire it, you have to be able to construct it, you have to be able to figure out what kind of buildings you're going to be able to put on it. You know, what are, what is, what are you going to, what is it going to be composed of. How are you going to be able to segregate it? What kind of uses are you going to have for it? So, there, there's a lot of things that goes into creating fixed sites, and that's going to take a little bit of time.

So, what we're proposing is to look at this as five separate elements. And, to try to approach the housing problem that we have here on Maui in different ways. There's going to be some initiatives that we want to be able to start, immediate initiatives that we can do very quickly. There are going to be some more time consuming transitional programs that we have to be able to work with. Then there are going to be some programs that are going to be more long-term. And, we have to be able to work on these sort of simultaneously, but separately because, you cannot wait one on the other, and expect to be able to get to the conclusions that we need to be able to acquire as a community.

And, again, I refer back to "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs". All people need to be able to have food, shelter, warmth, some place to rest. They have to feel secure, and they have to feel safe. We have to be able to address all of these challenges. And, right now, many people in our community are not feeling safe. Many people in the homeless community are not feeling safe. Many people in the homeless community don't have some place where they feel secure, where they can get food, water, and the basic needs.

And, many people that have houses within our community are having real challenges with other people coming onto their private property, and doing things that are not acceptable in our society. Nobody, nobody wants to come out in the morning and find somebody's used the bathroom on your front steps. Nobody wants to see somebody pop up a, a building or a tent in their backyard. Nobody wants to go to work in the morning and find cardboard boxes piled up and people sleeping, you know, in your doorway.

So, we've got to be able to, to figure out how we're going to be able to create a safety net for the homeless, as well as create a safety net for the community. It's a trade-off. We as a community need to be able to feel safe and secure, and we also need to take into consideration that the homeless population has those same needs.

So, hence, we are proposing to work with what, what my staff is calling Pu`uhonu, honua which is pu`u, Pu`uhonua which are sanctuaries. I wanted to call them sanctuaries, but they wanted to put it in Hawaiian.

Anyhow, if we do this, we must be able to provide for the basic needs of individuals as point out, pointed out in "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs"; provide food, water, safety, warmth, shelter. We have to provide safety for the public. Everyone, even the homeless, must adhere to reasonable health and safety requirements for our community.

The public must be assured that they are safe and secure. They should expect to be able to walk on the sidewalks in public areas without obstructions. No one should have to walk on the sidewalks and trip over someone who's sleeping there, or find tents and other paraphernalia, you know, on the side, on the side of the paths and on the side of our roads.

The public should be able to use our bus stops without having to deal with obnoxious situations. Should be able to go to the bus stops and feel safe while they're waiting for the bus, not having to deal with somebody sleeping on the, on the chairs that are there.

We should be assured that our private property rights are protected. Again, we shouldn't have to deal with somebody else's obnoxious behaviors in our backyards and, and creating problems for us as individuals.

So, we're looking at trying to be able to create an immediate, temporary type structure. And, we are looking at being able to create these sanctuaries using tent structures, okay. And, the Housing First Program is looking at physical structures,

putting in solid physical structures. While we're working with the tent structures temporarily, we're going to be trying to create the physical structures because they take longer to do. And, I'll get into that in the second phase, okay.

So, don't think that by putting up tent type structures we're ignoring more permanent type structures. But, let's face it, if anybody can come up with real permanent structures right now, we welcome any of the permanent structures and the use of those permanent structures. But, a lot of that is not available, not in the quantity that we need. So, we're looking at trying to be able to create these sanctuaries. Essentially, people, places where the homeless can go, they'll have a, they'll have a tent-like structure. We'll try and restrict it to somewhere that, that's reasonable for the location, mostly 50 to 100 persons.

And, we want to be able to have it controlled. Now, the control element is critical. Our social service agencies, and we have many social service agencies that have been working with the homeless for a long, long time. And, this is not a new problem. They are the ones that are the best equipped to be able to deal with many of the challenges that the homeless have.

The challenge that we have right now in Maui County is many of our social service agencies do not have the capacity, because they don't have the staffing, they don't have the funding to be able to absorb a lot of the, the new work that would have to be, that will be created. And, we're proposing that, as Councilmembers, that you consider increasing the funding for this area, so that we, from the County's side, from government, don't have to try and redo and remake something that already exists.

The agencies that have been dealing with the homeless situation for years have much better personnel, they have much better capabilities than government coming in and trying to redo everything that they're doing. But, it's going to take funding to be able to get them to hire more personnel to be able to absorb the increasing number of homeless that they had to work with.

And, there is no one size that fits all. We have homeless that have mental challenges, we have homeless that have chemical dependency challenges, we have homeless that are just hard luck with various situations, and all must be dealt with. And, we have different agencies that are dealing with the various community members.

So, what we're proposing is to be able to try and work with the homeless community, the, the network that's there, and our social service agencies, and try and figure out exactly how many personnel we're going to need. What kind of funding is going to be need to allow them to be able to expand, to handle, a lot of the situation that we

have. If there are gaps, if there are gaps, then we have to try and fill those gaps. But, as much as possible, we want to try and use those agencies that are there, to be able to provide the services that they are more, more capable of handling.

Now, we've looked at some of the potential sites. And, you can see, in Element 1, the Potential Sites, where we can create sanctuaries and where we can work with expanding existing programs. You'll notice that a lot of the expansion programs that we're looking at are in already existing areas. In Waiale, we have the Ka Hale O, Ka Hale A Ke Ola, and excuse me, because I'm, I've been fighting a cold for the last three days. So, we have Ka Hale A Ke Ola at Waiale; they have two buildings right now that are vacant, that need to be repaired. So, if we can repair them and upgrade them, you know, the, those can become more permanent fixed housing. They also have an open lot, a vacant lot that we could possibly build in. But, it's going to be expensive, okay.

We can look at the Old Swap Meet location in Kahului. We can put up tents there. Because we have the Salvation Army pool, we can put up, we have restroom facilities, and we have shower facilities, so that can be immediate. But, we don't want to overwhelm the area either. So, we have to, we have to limit the number of tents that we would put up in that area. And, it's a secure area as well. But, that's a potential.

If you go down the list, you'll find that there is potential in every one of these areas. But, the idea is to try and use existing areas where we have programs for the homeless, and try to expand on some of those areas. And, in other areas, to make sure that when we do, when we do these, we are capable of doing temporary, and where we, where we want to be able to expand into long-term housing that makes sense, okay.

And, then any other suggestions that any of you in the audience or in the community have, we're searching for places right now. And, we haven't done a very, very thorough search because when the Governor's Proclamation came out, we started looking at different areas, and there's lots of areas that we probably haven't considered that some of you might know of. So, we welcome that input.

I know that there are places like Aloha House that might have more property to be able to expand on. So, that kind of treatment might be more easily done, in those areas. But, again, we need all of you, as non-profits, to be able to help us, to be able to find locations, to be able to find ways to just to be able to expand the services, and to make sure we don't make too many mistakes when we're trying to do this.

In looking at the resources required, we are going to be looking at this community for homeless providers. We are going to need security 24/7. We are going to need things like portable restrooms, showers. We're going to be able to, we're going to create shelters. We're looking at tents, initially, but we know that we're going to have to look at other kinds of, forms of shelters for a little bit more permanency. If anybody knows of ways to do really quick shelters that aren't going to be total eyesores, we're, we're very, very open to those suggestions as well.

We're going to need some furniture, and fixtures, storage units. A lot of the homeless have things that they're dragging around. They, if we can get storage units for them to put their things in and feel safe and secure, that might help.

We need to be able to, be able to administer all of these. So, there are going to be administrative costs. So, we're going to have to be able to provide utilities, trash collection, other kinds of things.

We figure that the cost of one of these Pu`uhonua sites is probably going to be about \$1,000,000. It's not inexpensive. And, we're probably going to need about \$400,000 a year for social service providers to be added on. And, because we're guessing at this, we figure about \$200,000 in unanticipated costs. And, we really mean they're unanticipated, because we need to be able to find out from the providers what it is that they're really going to need and what we have to provide.

For Element 2, well, first let me ask, are there any questions on, on the first phase that we're looking at? Yea.

CHAIR WHITE: Members, any questions?

MAYOR ARAKAWA: If we can have the audience ask, ask as well.

CHAIR WHITE: Yea, if there are providers from various agencies that will be involved in this, we will be happy to have the ability to provide, if you'd like to ask questions at this point.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Come up to the mic.

CHAIR WHITE: Without, without objections, Members, if.

MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTION.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Cause we are, we are trying to really get input on this.

CHAIR WHITE: Please provide your name for the record, and ask your question to the Mayor.

MR. GLEN KELIIKOA: Right now, Glen Keliikoa, homeless man, a heart for the homeless people. I love myself to love them who cannot love themselves. How about a hello?

Now, Mr. Mayor, your battle is over and beyond. I believe that estimated amount which adds up to what, 1800, a million, four, 1.6 mil? I have a vision. Ask me what that vision is, somebody. Everybody in the audience right now, do this, disconnect everything in between the lines. What is that? It's a place we can all start.

It boggles me; a simple man, homeless, kanaka man, that everybody challenges, don't have the simple solution. What is the solution? Somebody ask me, Mr. Mayor. The solution is this, my question is, how many of you woke up this morning, look at your ugly self, first thing in the morning, and said I love me? I did, I love me. And, that what's going to make me effective to love those that cannot love themselves. Some of these people here, our officials included, cannot love themselves. But, that's for another time.

I made a focus. Give me all of your homeless men, and that budget, let me show you what I can do. I might even give you back half that money if you give me the green light to develop a property I have in mind. We estimate what, 2500 homeless? I can take whatever numbered in that 2500, the men. I cannot deal with mentally challenged men. I got issues of my own. But--

CHAIR WHITE: Excuse me, if you don't mind, at this time we would like to provide time for you to ask questions of the proposals.

MR. KELIIKOA: Yea, okay.

CHAIR WHITE: But, but you're--

MR. KELIIKOA: I'm sorry. This is all new to me, I'm learning the process.

CHAIR WHITE: --but we're more than happy to address these items when we get into the, the testimony.

MR. KELIIKOA: You know me, I'm the guy that help you hold your sign down there when you're holding on--

CHAIR WHITE: Right.

MR. KELIIKOA: Okay. So, just a line of question only? Maikai, it's all good, forgive me.

CHAIR WHITE: No problem.

MR. KELIIKOA: My question to you, how effective, once you give that money out for whatever purpose, what is the, the expected results and objective you hope to accomplish? That's a lot of money.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: It is a lot of money. It is a lot of money. And, when we're, when we're dealing with this situation, a lot of it has to do with do we, do we want to make an investment in ridding our community of homeless, and being able to help the homeless to get out of their situation or not.

If, if we're not willing to do that, we're just going to see the homeless population grow; that's an option, just to leave it alone and let it grow.

If we choose to do something with it, we are probably not going to get anywhere near to a hundred percent participating. But, we can put the option there for a hundred percent. We can give the alternative for a hundred percent, and we can continue working with people. There are going to be people that have mental challenges. There are going to be people that just don't want to go into these, these situations.

But, as a society, we're also going to be asking for a new, see this later on. There are going to be rules that we're going to ask all of you to, to put on the homeless as well, to have behavior that allows the, the rest of the community to feel safe. So, the homeless can either go into programs that we have, or they can change their behavior and not become threats to community, and not threaten the community. Either way will work, but we don't anticipate that this is going to be an easy process. And, we don't anticipate that its' going to be one hundred percent is just going to jump into it and say everything is, is done.

We'll be, we'll be very happy when we start this thing, we get 50 percent. I mean, looking realistically at this, we've had this situation in virtually every community in the nation has had problems with homelessness. And, many of our big cities are having huge problems with it, like Honolulu. But, we've got to make a start someplace. And, our proposal is to start with the tent encampments while we're building permanent shelters, and at the same time, expanding our non-profits to be able to help as much as possible.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: But the, we don't, we don't expect a hundred percent by any means.

MR. KELIIKOA: Thank you, Mr. Mayor. My next question is, where do I sign up to spearhead or lead this venture that you guys are talking about? Because, homeless is nothing new. It's been here for thirty plus years. And, I call, I have what I call the Cinderella effect. Forgive me, let me demonstrate. That is what you folks have had for the last thirty years, so I'm not impressed with new initiatives, whatever the case may be, because if the problem remains, it's getting worse. So, that's the question to you. How do we resolve?

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Well, the, the reality is that things are going to be difficult to be able to resolve one way or the other. There, there has not been a really successful program universally. But, we have had, with our, with the non-profit communities, we have resolved literally thousands of situations where people who could have been homeless have been helped.

If you look at the success rate of Ke Ale Ke Ola *[sic]*, you look at the success rate of Family Life Center, and all the non-profits that have been dealing with this. A large percentage of the homeless population have been helped. The ones that are out in the street right now, a lot of them are new or hardcore. And, the new or hardcore, we're going to have to deal with in a little bit different situation than we have, but also by expanding the capability of the non-profits to be able to help out.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. Any further questions? One more, okay.

MR. KELIIKOA: I have to applaud your efforts at the moment. How about everybody applaud the Mayor.

See, don't clap because you don't believe it to be in it. I understand that, so again, my question to you, Mr. Mayor, where do I sign up for this coalition with this new initiative when 1.6 billion.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Well, after we start, after we start having the discussion with the Council, and after we start putting the program together, if you're homeless you can sign up for one of the programs that we have. If you think you qualify to be able to help with managing one of these, you can sign up wherever we have our non-profits that are signing people up to be able to expand their help and their, their capabilities.

MR. KELIIKOA: And, you have a question for me. This is a question you need to ask me. What make me think I can help those guys? Ask me that, somebody.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Well, I'll let you discuss that with whichever non-profit you talk to after the fact.

MR. KELIIOA: That's the problem. Too many non-profits, money going out, and no results; that's a factor.

CHAIR WHITE: When--

MAYOR ARAKAWA: We're not going to get into an argument right now--

CHAIR WHITE: Yea.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: --about how the money is being spent, cause we are spending a lot of money to be able to help a lot of people stay out of the homeless situation, currently. And, a lot of our non-profits, I believe, are doing a good job. It's just a question of how can we expand the programs. And, how we're going to be able to absorb the growing population that we have right now.

CHAIR WHITE: And, as we go through this process, we would appreciate your coming back and offering your perspective on the various ways in which the presentations are, are made to, to deal with the various issues, so.

MR. KELIIOA: No, look, I appreciate you telling Mr. Mayor, I am a kanaka, by blood connection to this land that I own to this very moment as we speak. But, I have peace, love, joy for all of you. We all been blinded.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Well, thank you very much.

MR. KELIIOA: And so I thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you very much. Aloha.

Mr. Mayor.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: In looking at, we've gone through this. Well, let's look at Element 2, Transitional Housing. There are locations where we can do transitional housing. And, again, you'll notice that most of these sites are around the areas where we currently have sites, and that have space to be able to expand on.

And, again, I'm going to apologize because I'm fighting a cold, so I'm kind of losing my voice.

And, we, we're very much open to be able to accept ideas of where we can create more transitional housing, and where we can create more space, okay. This is, this

is a list of where we've started on. So, at these transitional housing sites, any of the ideas, we've heard everything from Matson containers, to buses, to cubicles, a lot of different suggestions have come up. We can, we can put together, and we do have a working group that's working on trying, trying to create the affordable housing programs.

And, Carol, Carol Reimann, Housing and Human Concerns, if you called their department, you can get, you can get involved with trying to work on the, some of these sites, okay.

We also have, after we work with Transitional Housing, we're going to, we're going to have to work with Workforce Housing. The reality is that right now, we have a community that's having a really, really difficult time being able to find affordable rentals, being able to find affordable housing. And, these are people that are working, that have jobs, that are trying to make a living here on Maui. The prices right now are through the roof. I mean, we're looking at 4, \$500,000 to, to get into an affordable house. And, 4 or \$500,000, to me, has been unaffordable ever since it left 150. So, we have to be able to find some way to be able to create more workforce housing.

Now, we have had a severe shortage of new starts for Workforce Housing. So, we have a severe deficit of Workforce Housing right now, and rentals. You know, even our Section 8, you heard Carol talk earlier about 600 people with vouchers in hand, looking for some place to rent. And, we're having a huge problem with people even finding places to rent, to be able to use those vouchers. So, the shortage of affordable rentals is a severe problem that we're going to have to be able to work on some kind of solutions for the affordable rentals as well.

So, I'd like to ask Will Spence to come up. And, what he's going to be explaining is some of the areas that we can work on to create Workforce Housing.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Mr. Chair.

PLANNING DIRECTOR WILL SPENCE: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Councilmembers.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair, point of order.

CHAIR WHITE: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: You know, I, I want to say that in the not so distant future, we're going to have to maybe take a recess cause a lot of people have two hour parking limits out there and they're going to be rushing around, and, personal

needs of some of us. So, maybe after Mr. Spence's presentation, maybe we could take a morning break and allow for people, if this is going to continue, and I think it is, the opportunity to move their vehicles so that we don't have tickets, ticketed cars out there. If you don't mind, Mr. Chair.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: If you want to take a break now, we can take a break now, Mr. Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay, if everyone's okay, we'll just take our morning break now.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: That's fine.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. We'll be in recess until 10:35.

(THE MEETING WAS RECESSED BY THE CHAIR AT 10:23 A.M., AND WAS RECONVENED AT 10:41 A.M., WITH ALL MEMBERS PRESENT, EXCEPT COUNCILMEMBERS CARROLL AND HOKAMA, EXCUSED.)

CHAIR WHITE: This meeting shall come back to order.

Mayor, please proceed.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Thank you very much. I have with me Steve Miller from, the President Ke Ale A Ke Ola [sic]. When we're talking about transitional housing and the potential to expand on some of the existing site, since Steven is the President of Ke A Ke Ola [sic], I'd like him to explain what they can expand on.

MR. STEVEN MILLER: One of--

CHAIR WHITE: Please, please introduce yourself--

MR. MILLER: Oh, I'm sorry, Steve Miller--

CHAIR WHITE: --for the record. Thank you.

MR. MILLER: --Board Chairman of Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource Centers. When it comes to building new shelter, the key thing is having land. And, so where you already have land that is owned and particularly in the case, our case where we have a few places where we could expand facilities; that's the low hanging fruit, that's the easiest and the quickest to be able to get done.

In the Central Maui facility in Waiale, we have a couple of, we have one vacant building which could either be demolished and built into a two-story shelter. We have

another place where we have a childcare facility. It's another building that could be readapted or rebuilt, or places like that. So, there's, it's, it's not a lot of space.

And, in the West Side, we have more land available. It's actually already built on, but we could squeeze in another building or two. And, there is adjacent land, but it's not owned by Ka Hale A Ke Ola. If that could be acquired, it's another location where you could expand existing facilities, homeless shelter, where you already had the social services in place.

The social service side is, as Mayor said, is we, Maui has got a really good network of social services. They're squeezed on, from financially, because costs go up, government funding traditionally keeps going down. But, that's something that can be solved with money. The, the capacity can be increased. So, that's, that to me, is a, is a good place to start.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Miller.

Members, questions for Mr. Miller.

Ms. Crivello, followed by Mr. Couch.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Thank you, Mr. Miller, for being here. If, just by some magic wand that we may come up with and we're able to come up with these transitional housing or, or buildings in the Central as well as the Lahaina area. How many individuals or families do you suppose? You have a 300 waiting list, and I'm not sure of that 300 how many are, are homeless or on the street. But, how many do you suppose we could house?

MR. MILLER: It would take a study, but it might be 40 or 50 units altogether, between the, between them.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Okay, thank you.

MR. MILLER: And, one thing I could say is that the, some of the, the laws that would be suspended for this purpose if; 60 days isn't much time to get started on anything to be able to, to capture that, but I think it would help to facilitate something like this as opposed to going after it from scratch, as we would normally.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Thank you, Mr. Miller.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Couch.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank you, Chair. And, as long as he's up there, I would ask his thoughts on these sanctuaries things, cause that could also go on some of your land. But, are they, are they effective? I'm, I'm reading reports in other cities that they actually take them down after a while because they haven't been effective. But, I'm not, I'm not sure. You're more the expert on that and I would like to hear your thoughts on them.

MR. MILLER: Well, I'm, I'm not an expert and I, and, and I deal, only thing I can see and, and from our experience, most important thing of being able to help these people get started on turning their lives around is they have to have shelter first, and food.

We, we provide free food at our shelters. And, as far as having a roof over your head, it could be temporary. I mean, our, our starting point is dormitory, for emergency shelter, and then we transition from that to transitional housing, and then from transitional housing to permanent housing. So, I don't think we have room for the tent type of thing, but.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: But, but that would be something you guys would run right?

MR. MILLER: Oh yea, from the social--

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: An, an organization like yours.

MR. MILLER: --from the service, social service point of view, we have the facility to do it, or the people and the staff, and the, and the organization to do it, been doing it for a long time.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay, a follow-up, Mr. Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Please proceed.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: I have heard through people discussing the subject all over, is that a lot of times there are people that don't want to go to these things because of the rules, and, I understand the rules you have. Are you guys equipped to do a city like that, or not a city, but a little sanctuary like that where there are relaxed rules as far as just getting people in, the roof over their head?

I, I think, from what I hear about the, at least the folks in, in our area, is that there's a lot of them that don't want to go to your place even if you had a hundred beds open, because of the rules. And, so that's, that's my concern, is a place that somebody can go, but then there's no rules. So you have to be really careful, and what's the liabilities of the County, etc., that kind of thing so--

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Mr. Chairman, if I may.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: --that's a huge concern.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Councilmember Couch, what we're, what we're trying to do is we're trying to create potential areas where, where we can help the homeless.

As I, as I stated before, not all the homeless are going to want to go, okay. The, there's going to be people that are going to resist. But, we, but what we can insist on is we can, and I'll, I'll follow up later on with some of this, in every, in every situation, we're going to have to create rules applicable to that specific situation. It's not a one-size fits all.

In some of these, these areas that we're considering, the Pu`uhonua, the Sanctuaries, we may not have restrictions on alcohol or drugs. But, that's where we may introduce the, the clients to the services, so that we, we can start a process, okay. That is, there, there's different agencies right now that are doing different things. But, we're going to have to try and adjust some of these rules to try and make it work.

Now, the idea of putting up tents is not an attractive idea to me. I would prefer physical structures, you know, like buildings and houses. But, I'm also a realist and I know that I can't put up a, a building and a house in a month or two months. It's going to take time to be able to transition, to be able to actually get physical structures built. So, that's why we're proposing to start off with the sanctuaries and then to create the transition at the same time, so that we can actually start getting into physical structures. But, until we actually have physical structures, we gotta have some place if we're going to start the program. That, that's really where it is.

If you're asking do we like tents, not really. But, if you're asking me do we have alternatives. I'm open to suggestions on how we would get people off the streets, out of the tarps that they're living in, into an area where we can actually have some kind of safety area, controlled area where we can provide some of the services, and at the same time provide safety for people in our communities.

Now, a lot of it, you know, is not in my backyard. Everybody's going to protest, I don't want anything in my backyard. The trouble is right now, we have a lot of homeless in people's backyards. So, we either going to try to put it in a control situation, or we can ignore it and just leave it the way it goes. But, I don't think anybody in our communities, at least not in the communities like yours or Councilmember Victorino's, they want us to do something.

We just moved people from the river mouth. They have to go someplace, so they've moved to other areas, right. Some went with relatives, some are out in other areas. By creating these safety zones, we're hoping to have someplace that they can go until we can create more permanent type of facilities.

And, permanent facilities are very, very expensive. There's no getting around cost of building. I mean an individual house right now, when we're looking at affordable house, 400 to \$500,000, I mean, that what's there on the market right now. So, we're looking at rentals, trying to create a physical rental. What's the rentals in Kihei right now running? I mean, we're, we're looking at considerable sums of money. This is not an inexpensive venture.

We would prefer not to have to deal with this at all. But, I think putting our heads in the sand and pretending the problem doesn't exist is not an option. So, we'll continue, we'll continue, we'll continue with the discussion, but there are costs that are associated with this.

And, as Councilmembers, I'm going to be asking you, you know, what are, what are we really going to try and do? Is it within our capabilities that we're going to agree to work on this? Or, if you just want to ignore it, we have to let the public know that that's the choice that we make. And, I'm fairly comfortable that none of you want to just ignore this.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank you, Chair.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: But, your question is well, is well posed.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Victorino.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Thank you. And, and, first of all, Mayor, I would like to thank you, and thank all the public that is here today, all the various agencies that are out there in the audience, along with Ka Hale, really are chomping at the bids to find solutions.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Yup.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: And, this is something I've discovered doing. And being a part of for the past seven and a half years on the board at Ka Hale, I've realized two things. Number one, there's no simple quick fix. And, I think the Mayor has addressed that, and I think all of those who have spoken are saying the same thing.

I believe that the time is right. We've had public as well as private engagement. I think people are wanting to find solutions. I think some of the things that will happen, and will have to happen, is many of these facilities must be near the infrastructure needed for mental health and other services that are required by these special people. And, I call them special people because all of us could be there one day. None of us are that far away from homelessness.

And, I believe that this is a time that solutions have to be out of the box. We got to think out of the box. We, we can no longer spend time trying to decide what needs to be done. We have to do something. And, whether it's tents, whether it's permanent facility, we just can't keep waiting because they're out there.

They're sleeping on the sidewalks, Mr. Mayor. They are staying behind buildings. I have pictures right here, of my constituents who have sent me people who are sleeping in their yards, behind their businesses, urinating, defecating, doing all things that what else choices do these people have?

I have many businesses who complain all the time about their restrooms being inundated by the homeless. You go in there, I've been, walked in, I can tell you whether it's McDonald's or some of these other restaurants, their restrooms are being used by the homeless to bathe in. You can see it when you walk in. But, where do they go?

So, I, I'm one of those that really don't want to talk much about it. I want to see some action. And, if we've got to put some money, put our money where our mouth is, then I'm willing to do that. I think this is the time.

And, I thank you, Mr. Chair, for calling this special meeting cause it's really, really important. But, we have a lot of expertise out there. We need to make sure that they are part of this solution. We need to have them, because they have, they've been there, they've done that. Whether it's Mental Health Kokua or whatever organization, Ka Hale, you go right across the board; they're there to assist us. Now, it's time for us to all sit down and not keep talking about it, let's find solutions. So, that's my only thing, Mr. Chair. I thank you. I thank the Members. I thank the public for being here.

This is the scourge of our society right now. But, it also falls back in the area, and I think we've got to realize we need to build affordable workforce housing. The reason we are where we are, we don't have housing for our people. I'm not only talking the homelessness, I'm talking about our regular families. You drive around Kahului, your district, Mr. Guzman, and you got all these big homes with 20 cars, 15 cars in front of it. We know what's happening. We need to build housing, and we got to quit talking about it, and help our developers.

The County must step up and help the developers build housing so that our workforce people can live here. In your area Mr. White, out in West Maui; in South Maui, Mr. Couch's area; Molokai; Lanai. It don't make difference, we need them all over this island, and we need to do it now. It's very important to get the process started now cause we all know how long it takes. We've been around the block a few times. So, thank you, Chair for letting me rant a little bit. I apologize, but I think it was very important to, to really get the picture out there.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Victorino.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Thank you very much. I, I guess we can--

CHAIR WHITE: Members, other questions for the, for Mr. Miller.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I guess we can almost stop the meeting now since all we gotta agree on is how much. No, actually, the, the next element that we're looking at is Workforce Housing.

CHAIR WHITE: Yea, actually I had, I had one more, I had a couple questions for Mr. Miller before we move on.

At Ka Hale A Ke Ola in Waiale, you have two existing buildings, and then one in Lahaina. Are those existing buildings that are not occupied at the moment?

MR. MILLER: No. We've only got one existing building that's not occupied and we, we looked at one time of turning it into a dorm to facilitate, you know, more capacity; didn't have the money to do it. I think what, what I would look at is the site planning and whether or not we could build two-story buildings like we already have which would give us more density and more units in the place of the, you know, either rebuilding around the building. But, we only have one that's really capable of immediate renovation.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. So, it's, it's not occupied. So, the other two are, have residents in them?

MR. MILLER: The, no, well, one of them is a, is a childcare center.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay.

MR. MILLER: So, one of them is vacant. The other one is a childcare center which could be redeveloped and, and that could be relocated.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. And, the other question I had, do you have a sense of how many of the homeless are homeless due to mental health issues?

MR. MILLER: Oh, I would be afraid to make an estimate. I don't, I don't know, but we have everything. We have chemical dependency issues, we have mental health issues. But when those people come, we have other social services within Maui that we coordinate and cooperate with to get them the services and the, the, the services and facilities that they need, the help that they need.

I know the Mental Health Kokua facility, which actually took over our old office based in Wailuku, is doing pretty gangbuster business there.

CHAIR WHITE: And, in your view, do you feel that, well, I guess if you don't know exactly how many have the challenge, but--

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Quarter.

CHAIR WHITE: --pardon--

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Quarter.

CHAIR WHITE: --a quarter. Okay, thank you. I guess the question is whether or not you feel that part of this initiative should be focused on some sort of housing for the, the folks with mental health issues.

MR. MILLER: Yes, I would think so.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you.

Any further questions?

Ms. Cochran.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you, Chair. And, thank you Mr. Miller for being here.

So, looking at, I'm focusing on Lahaina's Ka Hale A Ke Ola, and what do you think is the main reason, I'm sure there's probably multiple, but some of the top reasons why some of the homeless do not seek refuge at your existing resource center?

MR. MILLER: Again, I'm not an expert in that. To tell you, my guess is that there are some part of, part of it is they're, to go from wherever they are into a dormitory, which would be the first place for emergency shelter. If they have possessions that they think they don't have a place to take with them or store, that might be one. Mental illness, chemical dependency, we accept people with chemical dependency problems, and then we basically work with them to try to deal with that so that they can be capable of getting jobs. But, and, so that's not really a barrier.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Okay. Well, I, I ask the question, Chair, because as we're saying, there's not going to be one-size fits all. And, I'm just wondering where, what's preventing people from utilizing existing areas, resource centers? And, then--

MR. MILLER: Well, a lot of it is just that there isn't capacity, so.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Right. And, then how can we, Chair, look into that and sort of be a, be a little more flexible? I think what Mr. Couch was talking about, in order to entice a lot of, more of that population of our homelessness into, you know, things we're talking about here today to address, to get them off the streets and get them sheltered.

Because, we have issues at our church, which is only a block down from Ka Hale A Ke Ola, Wainee Resource Center. The defecation, the urination, the everything there. But, you know, that's where they choose to go and, and, seek shelter in the evenings, so, and not a block up the road.

So, that's where I'm trying to figure out, how, it's fine to put up such structures. But, if they're not going to be willing to go, and, I know Kakaako is facing this issue. We got to somehow figure that part out.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Mr. Chairman, we'll, we'll get into that discussion in a little bit.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you. Thank you, Chair and Mayor.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. Mayor.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Okay. For part of the, the questioning that you're, that you're asking, remember we have a lot of different non-profit organizations working with various parts of this, this situation. And, Ke Ake Ola *[sic]* is one of those non-profits.

This microphone keeps moving around.

But, the, the potential, that's why we've created a list of, of some potential areas. This again, this is not a complete list. So, we're, we're open to any suggestions on how to be able to expand this. And, the building sites that we're looking at, the number of units, we're going to have to be able to work on expansion of that as well.

So, do not think that this is a, an end-all, and it's been a completely researched, making absolute sure that I'm, I'm not going to be pinned to the wall and say well, you said this is.

Places like Kaako, Ka Hale A Ko, Ka Hale A Ke Ola in Lahaina, the area around it is something we might be able to purchase to be able to expand that area as well. We might be able to expand the area into campsites. I know that there's a proposal for a campsite already in that Lahaina area.

But, you know, there's all, there's all, there's, there's a lot of components to this thing that the non-profits will be able to help us to be able to avoid pitfalls in when we create these areas. Because we don't, I don't want to have to manage each of these areas from the County. I, I would much, much prefer that the people that are already running a lot of the non-profit organizations, be given grants to be able to help manage it, because we frankly don't have the expertise for 24-hour care, or to be able to, to handle the individuals.

In any case, there a, we, we've, we've come through two of the five elements that we need to be able to work with.

The third element that we have to work with is Workforce Housing. The Workforce Housing, right now, we're, we're fighting a real problem in being able to have affordable housing for our general community. Again, excuse me, I'm battling a cold.

So, Will, if you can go through some of your presentation.

PLANNING DIRECTOR. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Mayor. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and, and Councilmembers. I'm very happy to be here this morning to discuss this topic. I think

the, the main idea with transitional housing is that it's transitional. It's supposed to be temporary. But part of the problem is, is we have almost no inventory unless we can increase the inventory, that transitional housing will pretty much remain permanent.

And, as, as been discussed, there's, people are homeless for all different kinds of reasons. Sometimes it is mental, sometimes it's substance abuse. But, a lot of times it's just people down on their luck. You know, they live paycheck to paycheck when, when the inventory is so tight, you know, supply and demand. You, you know, rents get increased because there's so little inventory, and, and then all of a sudden the people who afford it one day, you know, couldn't afford it the next. It's, it becomes very problematic.

So, what the Mayor is saying about developing Workforce Housing, we're, we're exploring different ways to address this. And, some of these things we've discussed with Council, which I'll go through. And, some of these things we've discussed internally. And, and we'll, we'll talk about some of those things as well.

So, we are looking at transitional housing sites. We could probably go to the, to the next. The Mayor wanted us to pull some of these, these maps. These are zoning maps showing residential housing, as well as business, and different types of industrial. As the, as the Council is aware, we bring up business and industrial because housing is permitted within those districts.

And, we have a lot of underutilized land, sometimes vacant land, where we could be promoting either transitional housing or we could be promoting, you know, long-term constructing multifamily units, workforce housing. And, in general, these are located in places where the infrastructure is already available. It's not something that, you know, you have to go pave a whole lot of roads, do grading, whatever. All those things are, are in place. And, it, it goes to the cost of providing that housing.

So, in, you know, this is Kahului area, one of the, one of the things we discussed in, in Planning Committee, when we were discussing of all things, wet bars, we talked quite a bit about we already have multi-family going in, in a lot of these single-family areas. And, the, the different shades of yellow represent the, the single-family zoning. One of the things we discussed was let's look at these areas and see where these are already occurring.

And, maybe we want to change the community plans to reflect multi-family and then up zone to, not full-blown apartments, but maybe duplex, triplex, fourplex, and allow landowners, you know, allow what's there to become legal but also have other landowners be able to redevelop their sites to be able to provide more housing. And, then this way you're, you're enabling the small landowner. And, I would say that's

true in the industrial areas as well. You, you enable the small landowner and they'll, they'll step up the plate. They're, they're looking for opportunities, is my belief.

We can go to the next. So, same thing in Kihei, we're looking at the, the industrial, the single-family, multi-family housing where, where we can do some additional things. And, I also give credit to Councilmember Carroll who introduced the resolution to, let's look at doing ohanas on smaller lots as well. And, and this Council supported that reso, and it, I believe we're in process with that right now.

Yes, sir.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I just want to point out, look at Kihei. All of you guys drive through Kihei, right? Look at how many single-family lots there are, and think of how many single-family units you actually see in Kihei. Almost everything that you see in, in Kihei is apartments, multi-family.

So, take a look at the, the zoning and what's supposedly there. And, let's look at what's really there.

PLANNING DIRECTOR: A lot of fall, and I was going to dive into that a little bit. You look, you look at the orange, that's what's zoned multi-family, what's zoned apartment. The yellow is all single-family. The rest of it is project district, or hotel, or some other zoning that doesn't allow residential. I was really surprised when I saw this to look at the, the land use patterns.

There are some, there are some vacant lots, single-family residential lots, in Kihei; I mean large pieces like 10-acres. So, if they're, generally we're down to the difficult to provide for lots that have severe drainage issues or something. But, we can still work with those. You can see the, the, the light industrial piece to the north end of Kihei, that's the Piilani Promenade. That's where planned 226 affordable rentals are plan multi-family.

I should also bring up one of the obstacles to providing affordable housing, and thus, you know, relieving the inventory problem so we don't have to have so much transitional housing, is the court system with our, for good or for bad. It's easy to stall projects through our land use system with; in this case, this is with the Land Use Commission, but also in the court system. Things are being held up that could go forward right now.

But, we're so, and the idea of looking at these maps, the Planning Department can go through and find underutilized parcels and then come up with a plan, and come back to the Council with that.

We also looked at Paia Town. It's, it's already pretty crowded but there are underutilized, almost vacant parcels in there. There's also going to be a senior housing project proposed in there. So, I mean, and that's longer term of course, but.

And, West Maui, the, the purple area is Lahaina Gateway, that's zoned light industrial. There's still a lot of vacant properties up there. Actually, some of them would be quite nice for, for housing. You know, the conditions up Lahainaluna Road that's already very crowded, this would be someplace where we would actually want to legitimize and provide for additional housing. Infrastructure is kind of tight, and we would have to look at that. But, I think we can do something with that. Wahikuli, etc., you know, we'll look at those places.

The, there are two projects right now being held up. One is the, the project along Kahoma Stream, up mauka of the highway, that's in the Intermediate Court of Appeals. That's a hundred percent affordable project with Habitat for Humanity. And, and it sailed through Land Use Commission, etc., it's, but it's being bogged down in the courts. It's ready to go.

The makai one over, just over by Mala Wharf, the Stanford Carr, that's 102 multi-family, 32 single-family, and 51 affordables in there. And, that's also being held up in court. But, that one is ready to go. Its received all approvals except for whatever the courts decide on it. So, there's lots of opportunities on the West Side.

The, okay, so these are pretty much the smaller landowners and, and are smaller projects. You know, on a larger scale, you know, we have our Maui Island Plan. And, the key is to provide, you know, more inventory. We know where housing should go. We have, you know, our entitlement processes is pretty burdensome. Long-term, we're going to have to look at that as well as some of our other laws, like the Show Me the Water and, and Workforce Housing ordinances. The thing is, is if we can, and looking at some of these individual projects, if we can find out what's holding those things up specifically, and we can deal with those specific issues, then make the projects pencil, they'll start building them.

So, anyway, this is, this is the number of things that we're looking into. So, as I said, ease the restrictions, you know, on the single-family lots. And, we're talking about up-zoning specific areas, creating new and amending existing laws which we've talked about a little bit. I'm not sure, I'm not a tax expert, but certainly, I think, the Council could explore different tax incentives for, for developers and for the small property owners to be, when they're providing additional housing.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: And, I want to interrupt.

PLANNING DIRECTOR: Yes.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I was talking to Councilwoman Gladys Baisa, and not only tax incentive, but I also think we should consider damage insurance. You know, a lot of people that are renting Section 8 Housing, the tenants are not the best tenants. And, there's a lot of damages which is why it's discouraging people from renting to Section 8 type Housing. If we can provide damage insurance, we might be able to encourage more people to rent. So, I want to add that in there. Thank you, Gladys.

PLANNING DIRECTOR: But, just, for my part in the summary, I, I would really like to look at those ordinances that affect all landowners. You know, the, the small landowners that would like to jump into this and really provide something; the, the medium; the large, and, and really find out what. We know some of the things that are hindering housing from being built. And, again, with the idea of not needing to provide so much transitional housing and, and dealing with the emergency that we have right now, but being able to provide inventory so there, you know, people can find an affordable place to rent.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: So, we're looking at Element 4, which is Ordinance Proposals. And, Will's gone through some of these. But, if you look at these, these are some of the, some of the things that we were, we were thinking about. We might be able to juggle to allow, allow existing units to be able to create more affordable housing within existing units. And, also to be able to bring more of the existing units into compliance with reality.

If you drive down my street at night, Kamehameha Avenue, even I've done it a number of times, one, two o'clock in the morning, and you start counting cars in front of each house. Some of, some of those houses have 10 to 20 cars in front of them. You know, and I, and I doubt very much that those are, you know, four family members in a single house.

The reality is that we've created a situation in our communities by forcing the prices of housing so high; we created a situation where people, out of desperation, have had to find alternate means of being able to find housing. So, they're doing what we did when we were in college. You know, get four or five guys, squeeze in a room so that you can afford to pay for it. And, this is how a lot of people are existing, a lot of families are existing today. The, the, that's reality. As much as we want to become idealistic and say single-family houses should be, you know, ideally family of four or family of five. Then you can have 10,000 square-feet, and the entire house and lot for yourselves.

The reality is that's not what our community is built on today. Many of our communities are multi-family living in single-family structures. And, if we don't change our rules and change our laws to accept the reality of what we've created, out of desperation for many of these families, we're, we're going to find even more social challenges in the long run. And, it shouldn't be where we forced most of our community to be surviving in, shall we say, what we considered legally substandard situations. We should actually be trying to see how we can accommodate the real world, and being able to change some of these rules that we have, to be able to allow more compliance, and a more comfortable existence for most people.

I wish that, you know, everybody could have a nice big house with everybody having their own bedroom, and nice big yard to play with, for the kids to play in and stuff. But, let's look at what we really have, and let's start seeing how we can incorporate things so that the average person can have a chance of having a comfortable way of living. And, some of these rules that we're, we're looking at, I think, need to be adjusted so that we can create truly affordable and practical living accommodations for more people within our community.

So, this is the, this element that we're, we're looking at is important in trying to be able to structure around the homeless situation. Because, if we were to go by the letter of the law, and we put all of these people that are living in these units out in the streets, our homeless population would probably be about half of our population, if not more. And, that, that's really not something that we want to even think about.

But, we need to be able to do something about it now. And, I think by adjusting some of these laws and considering some of the obstructions that we put in the way of creating affordable, truly affordable units, we can get into what the community really needs. And, our jobs as lawmakers, our job as administrators for the community, where we're trying to create a quality of life for people who are living here. You know, that, that's really what our objective should be, and that's what most of our laws, the objectives of most of our laws are supposed to be. How do we create the best community, and then the best living conditions for people within our community?

We can change some of the things that we have. But, again, when we're, when we're looking at this homeless situation, many of the people that are in these, the housing that we have right now, would be homeless if we didn't have, if they weren't able to find these situations. So, we have to look at this, and the Governor's declared this emergency, we have to look through this in its entirety of what we've created as a society, and start really coming back to commonsense, practical approach to be able to find compromises within our communities so that people can exist and coexist with each other.

There are always going to be differences of opinion. The guy that's got a zillion dollars is going to say well, we should, I should be able to have a 10,000 square-foot house and do whatever I damn well feel like. And, the guy that's struggling to make a living is going to be saying, well, you know, all I want is some place to lay my head down and to be able to feel comfortable. We gotta be able to find compromises for everybody. And, it can't be where, you know, one dominates over the other, so the other is uncomfortable.

We need to be able to also realize that we also have to have responsibility; even the homeless have to have responsibilities. There are expectations of quality of life for everyone in our community. We have to create anti-nuisance laws that are enforceable and that where police are willing to enforce, so that people do have respect for one another. They're not using the bathrooms in somebody else's doorstep. They're not sleeping on the sidewalks or getting in the way.

I've had homeless people drive their shopping carts right out in front of my car on a busy highway, expecting me to stop for them because they have the right of way to go across the street, because they're homeless I guess. You know, and I've come very, very close from making them casualties in the hospital because my reaction isn't what it used to be. But, you're seeing more and more of these kind of obnoxious behavior. And, we have to be able to balance out how we're going to be dealing with the homeless, as well as how we're going to be dealing with the public.

Now, we do have Lawrence Kauhaahaa. I hope I got your name right Lawrence. He's working with the, in the Wailuku area right now. And, he's one of our homeless specialist when, and trying to deal with the homeless. But, I'd like to have him come up and try and talk a little bit about some of the challenges that we have with the homeless situation. And, let's see if we can look at some of these, these, these rules that we have to be able to, to work with where they have trouble with enforcing, and trouble with the, the homeless having problems and the community having problems.

Lawrence.

MR. LAWRENCE KAUHAAHAA: Aloha. Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Aloha.

MR. KAUHAAHAA: I haven't seen you in years.

CHAIR WHITE: Good to see you.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Lawrence, by the way, was a former police officer.

MR. KAUHAAHAA: Yea, I just recently retired from the Police Department about four years ago. And one of the things I did, I would say 18 of my years were in community policing, working in the community and dealing with situations, and coming up with solutions for everyday situations; homelessness being one of them.

Currently, I'm working with the different agencies, Maui Mental Health Kokua, Maui Family, different agencies that deal with the mental illness aspect of the homelessness in any program. And, I heard it mentioned earlier today, housing is one. Another aspect is going to be enforcement. Somewhere, ultimately, the police are going to be involved in this. Education, that's another part.

It's going to take the community working together to come to some solutions here. It's not going to be just one, two, I've said it at all these other meetings I've gone to. You can't just get out a big hammer, which is usually the police, and try and beat that piece into that little part, into that, into place. It's going to take many tools, and it's going to take us working together.

And, ultimately, some people are not going to be compliant. And, it is going to take enforcement. It is going to take the police coming in. We have existing laws at work, and there are other laws. But, there are challenges, and those are, they take a lot longer to put into place these newer laws, cause they're going to be challenged all, every step of the way. But, we do have laws in the books that we can use.

Some of the things I did was work on just the perception. Perception of what the police actually can do. Perception of what the community, the merchant, the things that they can actually do. And, things, if you look at it, I was actually surprised to see that we have .7 percent homelessness or 7 percent homelessness as compared to even Oahu, that we had more than Oahu had. And, that's the kind of things, that perception people need to know. That's the reality, our homelessness is worse than Oahu. Just because they have more people and more homeless, but per capita we, we have more. So, that's the kind of thing people need to understand.

So, you know, it is going to cost money too. I was sitting back there with the folks from Maui Mental Health Kokua. And, as you know, you, you're building these places that are going to require security. They're going to require more mental health specialists that are going to be there dealing with them; people from drug and alcohol counseling, and all these different things. It's going to take a lot of money. It's going to take a huge effort.

So, we need to bring everybody to the table. And, that's part of what we're doing now, as one of my tasks, is just to find out what are these resource we have, what

are the tools we have in our community; putting them together, getting us all working for that common. Cause it is about money, ultimately. And, everybody's money is thin, so we're adding one more aspect to it.

So, can it be done? Yea. There's a lot of great people. One of the reasons I came out of retirement to come and help is because there's a lot of good people. And, I saw, read things in the paper that seemed pretty unfair. So, you know, working with good people, and I think that's the strength of our community. And, hopefully, with this proposal, I mean it's a good opportunity to do things that if not for the Governor's Proclamation would take an arm and a leg. It would take a lot to get done. So, the climates good. We just all have to start working on it. And, I guess the time, you know, the clock's ticking. So, I mean, it's time to roll up our sleeves and go for it.

Is there, anybody have any specific questions on policing things?

CHAIR WHITE: Members, any questions?

MR. KAUHAAHAA: Cause there are a lot of great programs out there. I mean, you can just Google them. I mean, there's different places where, if people are intoxicated or inebriated, that they would be able to be taken to a certain place. Even Maui Mental Health, well, Kokua Services have, they have contracts and agreements with hospitals there, where if somebody who is mentally ill who's having a crisis out on the street, they can be taken directly to the hospital instead of being arrested by the police and held. You know, there are these different things and, I mean, potentially we could have them here. But, they all have to be looked at, researched.

And, I know when it comes to the mentally ill, Maui Mental Health Kokua has done a bang up job, and they do know what they're talking about. And, they do a lot of things in Oahu that we don't have here, and potentially we could.

I was kind of unprepared. It was pretty funny. So, but yea, if anybody has questions, I can, you know, anything. If not, thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Guzman, did you have a question?

VICE-CHAIR GUZMAN: Yea, I, I think, I think Mr. Lawrence answered my potential questions.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Mayor.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Yea, and that gets us to Element 5. I actually don't have people within our, within our system that are dealing directly with homeless. So, I would like to create a couple of bodies, two or three people that will concentrate on working on this homeless situation. I do need somebody that can work on creating housing. I mean, real buildings. And, I need somebody that can be able to research all of the, the different, with all the different nonprofits and figure out exactly what they would need to be able to work with us for the homeless situation.

And, you know, this is, this is a big project, and it's going to be, it's going to require a lot of work. So, we are looking for, possibly, up to three positions for our Department of Housing and Human Concerns, to deal directly with the homeless.

And, there, there's an actual budget that we came up with that's, well, we'll talk about later, as we get into more details. But, . . . go to the next one.

What we're suggesting on Council action, and this is something that we're going to have a little bit more discussion on in detail with you as Councilmembers.

We're going to have to approve a budget, budget amendments for creation and operation of the Pu`uhonua Sanctuaries, if that's where you choose to go with us, okay. Or if you come up with a better suggestions than what we can come up with, we're open to that as well. But, we need to go someplace.

So, I don't believe just sitting around and allowing everything to fester is a, is a wise course. So, we know that this is not the, may not be the absolute best solution, but this is what we've come up with. And, again, we're, we're open to suggestions on how to approach this, excuse me.

We're suggesting you adopt or amend ordinance we're proposing for anti-nuisance laws. We haven't sent them to you yet, but we will.

We're looking at the possible sale of the Maui Lani Sandhill properties. You know, if we, if we put that up for sale, we might be able to generate enough revenue to build a lot of the facilities we need to build. I mean, we've already paid for it. Right now, we're just, it's just in something that's very difficult for us to deal with. So, if we actually put it up for sale, if you're willing to do that, maybe we can use that asset to create another asset for the community. That, that should generate, I'm going to guess probably around \$10 million, okay.

And, again, establish within the Department of Housing and Human Concerns office, an Office of Homelessness that we can work with.

Pass an ordinance to provide tax exemption to property owners renting to families with Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8). To allow accessory dwellings on small lots. And, to be able to add insurance, damage insurance for the Section 8 Vouchers programs, for people who rent to them.

Those are our suggestions. If you have any questions, we're open for questions. I thank you for listening to us.

CHAIR WHITE: Members, questions?

Ms. Crivello.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: What is the maximum amount for the Housing Vouchers that are allotted?

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Carol, do you guys know the maximum amount for Housing Vouchers? You have to come up to the microphone.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: Just a minute. I have the documents with me. Well, HUD comes out with fair-market rent values every year. And, for every fiscal year, which ends at the beginning of October, they did come up with some proposed figures, and they are different depending on studio, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, three-bedroom, four-bedroom.

The values of these Vouchers are always, how they figure it out is based three years back on our census data, so it's not really accurate data. So, they did come up with some proposed figures. But, we've asked that they be increased, and we've gotten approval on them. But, we don't have the new figures with us yet. I can share with you what they proposed, but that's not going to be accurate information.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: What is it now?

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: Okay, so, for instance, for a one-bedroom, this is what they've proposed so it's going to be higher; \$1,004. For a two-bedroom unit, it's \$1,271. For a three-bedroom it's \$1,852. And for a four-bedroom, it's \$2,034.

I'd like to also mention that we did a little bit of research. For one-bedroom units, the average rental per month is about \$1500. Now, it depends on the, the different areas have different averages, but on average for the entire Maui; West Maui, South Maui, Central Maui, it's \$1,500 for one-bedroom.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: And, for a family, normally they would want like a three-bedroom. What's the average right now?

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: We didn't calculate that. We only just got the one-bedroom.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Thank you.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: Just to show the point that the values are well low.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Yea. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Any other questions, Members, for the Mayor or for Ms. Reimann.

Mr. Victorino.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Thank you. And, thank you, Ms. Reimann. Thank you, Mayor. I guess we got, you know, I call the marching orders, and we know where we need to go at this, this stage Mr. Chair.

The question I have for you, Mr. Mayor, when do we get started? And, and that's not the trick question. I really do mean, when do we get started, because the quicker we can move, I agree with you in many areas, some I don't, but that's not the question at this point. When do we get started? How quickly are you committed to move on this? Cause, then that makes us move . . . also.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Well, this is a start. We were having this meeting. Coming off of this meeting, we are currently doing research on a lot of different things. For instance, what are the costs of tents, where can we locate them? We actually have calls to the National Guard. Will they be able to supply us stuff and, you know, we've been getting a lot of the, the answers coming back. National Guard actually rents their tents and they don't have a supply that we can readily tack onto.

We have to talk to the nonprofits, and get them altogether and try and figure out what is, what is the best approach? And, we have a, we have an organization that's already working with some of these nonprofit, the homeless issues, as well as the affordable housing issues. So, we have different groups.

So, we're already in process. Now, if we're going to be able to, to work on the tent areas, we'll come back to you. If you guys want, if you guys are willing to do this, we're, we're ready to start immediately on, on a lot of this stuff.

It's not going to be everything at one time. There's not going to be a panacea where we give you the absolute description of everything. But, for instance, the swap meet area in Kahului, we've been talking to A&B. And, we, we feel very comfortable that we can get that, the lease on that very quickly, and we can start doing, ordering tents; start it up. They have a bathroom there, they have a shower at the swimming pool. Of course, we have to make arrangements for cleaning it up, and we have to do some other stuff to get it ready. But, we can start those kind of things very quickly.

Those people that are living right in the, in the area, right around that area, that would be comfort zone for them, a safety area. Instead of sleeping on the road, they can just sleep on the inside rather than the outside.

In the Lahaina area, you know, around the, the Ka Hale A Ke Ola area, we're working with Amfac right now. We're trying to see if we can acquire some property out there. So, we're in, we're in negotiations with them to try and figure out what we can and cannot acquire. So, a lot of the stuff we have in process.

We have to discuss, we have different locations that, that we're, that we're looking at, and you've seen some of the locations and some of the sites. Cost factors for Ke Ale A Ke Ola [sic], what is it going to cost for us to be able to refit, retrofit some of these buildings, design money, construction funding. We have to look at the, again, the nonprofits. How much money they're going to need to be able to expand their workforce. Which organizations are going to do what.

We'll get, we can get back to you fairly soon with, with a lot of this stuff. But, we're going to be work, we're going to be continuing to work with, with it. If you agree that this is what, what you want to do, to create the motion on this very quickly. But, as we pointed out in some of these costs, you know, for each one of these areas that we're looking at, the, I forget which slide it is, but it's not inexpensive. So, we're looking at, what was it, well 1.6 million for each of the areas that we create the temporary housing. And, then we have to get costs for the fixed housing.

But, we're willing to start moving the paperwork as soon as I get back upstairs. So, Mr. Chairman, if your Councilmembers have--

CHAIR WHITE: Ms. Baisa.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: I'm, I'm sorry, is Member Victorino going to--

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Go ahead, Ms. Baisa, go ahead.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Oh okay, no, I'm willing to wait.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: No, no go ahead.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: I've waited. I've waited a long time to talk about this, like 20 years. You know, we started talking about homelessness on Maui not yesterday.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: We started talking about it many, many years ago when we had a homeless alliance already put together. And, we could see this was coming. And, so there was a whole bunch of us that were involved. And, some of the names will ring a bell; people like Stan Franco, people like Bill Staton, who was worried about the veterans, and all of us. And, we sat together and had many, many meetings. John Tomoso was involved.

And, we were trying to come up with, at that time, what, what we thought would have worked, which was an "Eats & Sheets" kind of thing. Like the Salvation Army has where there are showers, and there are restrooms, there's storage, places for a quick meal, and places to get cleaned up. And, of course, during the day, you're expected to go out and look for work. And, of course, that was an expensive proposal.

And, we're here talking about the same thing, which is where do we get the money to do it, and where do we put it? And, so, I am really thankful that we have a crisis. And, I agree with the Governor that we do have a crisis, because now this is going to make us actually do whatever we have to do. And, I like some of the proposals. Some of them, I have concerns about, but at least we have something before us.

And, what I would like to see is, you know, we can discuss this until the cows come home for another 20 years. But, what I would like to see us do, is to fasten on a project, one project, and let's make a project happen. What that will do is instill hope in people that yes, this can be done. We need short-term results, and we need long-term planning. And, it is going to take a long time. It isn't easy, like the Mayor says, you know, to go and get entitlements, and permissions, and put in the facilities and all that. So, I'd like us to kind of come together around something, so that we can produce something tangible and visible.

And, yes, I don't agree in tents. I don't like tents. But, tents, in a nice safe place, are a good alternative while we work on longer term solutions. It's better than having them sleep in the parks, and sleep on the sidewalks, and sleep wherever they're sleeping. And, we all see them, and there's more all the time. It's very distressing. So, I would like to see something done.

My concern is, you know, when I read the proclamation from the Governor, on page 3, they talk about the Legislature has "appropriated from the general revenues of the State, monies as may be necessary for expenditure by or under the direction of the Governor for immediate relief", and we're talking about County money. Is the Governor going to release any of this money, so we can use it to get this done? You know, we want to work with him, but I think that if there is money, that we can put our money out and then hopefully we can get some money back from him.

But, you know, this is going to take a partnership. It's going to take the State, it's going to take us, it's going to take the agencies, it's going to take the community. Everybody has to give a little bit, compromise and a little bit, and let's get something going. I tell you, it's got to be quick, and then we can work on long-term solutions. And, I know that Maui can solve this problem. We know how. We just have to, you know, bite the bullet and take some risks and do it.

So, again, Chair, thank you very much for giving us this opportunity. And, I know that the community that's waiting to testify, probably has a lot to say. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you. And, that was one of the questions I was going to ask is, do we know what the amount of money is that's available from the State, or?

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I, I would anticipate that we're going to get nothing from the State. The entire, and I'm, I'm serious about this, because this was one of our thoughts too. But, I'm fairly comfortable in saying that I believe all the money is spoken for, and it's all going to go to Honolulu. They're, they're working on Kakaako cleanup and the specific project that is, that they're working on, and that's why in the Governor's Proclamation it's that one project, is at Kakaako cleanup. And, I think they've distributed all the money to be able to, to deal with that particular situation.

So, I'm not anticipating we're going to get anything from the State. This is why I'm working on it as, in the County of Maui, what are we going to do? And, this is why I prefaced from the very beginning of this, that the, the Governor's declaration is focused on Oahu, even though it's a statewide declaration. It's focused on a solution on Oahu and not for us. That's why we have to come up with our own programs.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay.

Ms. Cochran.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you, Chair. And, I guess, yea, one of my questions was does this come with money? And, that was just answered. So, then, if I go, why are we talking about it? I mean, I know we have the worst per capita problem than they do. And, yea, I was hoping we had money coming with it.

But, so, my other, and Mayor you brought up the, I'm focusing mainly in West Maui just cause I'm most familiar with that area. The, I think the Peter Martin and Lisa Darcy proposal up on Hokiokio, the, the road that attaches to the bypass in Lahaina above Puamana, there. And, so the Ho'omoana Foundation, somebody like that who already has a plan in place in going through the process to do their project, how could they tap in and utilize what we're talking about here today.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Well, if you as a Council, you know, want to, I'm perfectly happy to talk to Peter Martin and tie into virtually any organization that's willing to help us.

See, the, the thing is that we're always going to have objections in every community. I'm trying to put a lot of the facilities close to existing facilities, so we don't have a huge outcry from the community cause we're creating a new nuisance within a community that, where the nuisance doesn't really exist.

But, I think, my personal feeling is that Peter Martin is doing a good thing in trying to create a housing community for the homeless. And, I think it'll be a great thing to be able to have them away from where they normally, where they are now up in that area. But, again, in every situation, we're going to have people in the area are, are going to have that, take that NIMBY Syndrome and not in my backyard; every place else but not in my backyard.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Right. And, thank you, Mayor. And, so with that, I know land is key issue here. So, I know discussing with KLM, Kaanapali Land Management, around the Wainee Resource Center, I've brought it up to them and they were not interested, but perhaps further discussion today might be different.

So, I was talking to Mr. Yamamura earlier on our break, and the 186-acres that was purchased in West Maui, would that, do you think, be, be able to be utilized in this manner? Temporary, right? It's just temporary, so something like that? Cause it's County--

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Almost any, almost any suggestion is possible. The Launiupoko area, where we just purchased, is a possibility. The infrastructure is going to be a little bit more difficult to work with. And, the visibility factor is fairly high. But, it's not out of the, out of the realm of being able to work with that area.

I, I will tell you, and I'm going to try not to get too far off the, off the topic. It is our understanding that Amfac is trying to sell almost everything that they have right now. So, we're in negotiations with Amfac to try and secure some of the properties that the County may be interested in. Routes along the roadways so we can have, we can have other access routes, and we can have routes for.

You know, we've been talking a long time about doing a circular route with the buses, and, and having the parking lot up above. So, we're talking to them about those areas, corridors along the train tracks or the road structures so that we can have an, an alternative route, in case, let's say we want to take the buses off of the, off the highways and we want to create a separate route for buses, or bicycles, or, or joggers, we, we actually have a corridor. Once, those corridors are gone, because Amfac sells it all, we would have a much more difficult time acquiring it.

So, we're, we have inquiries in to try and see what it is that we can possibly negotiate for. Once we have that identified, and if you have any suggestions, you know, Guy is working on it from Finance, and or you can come to our office and we can talk about it. We're, we're open to suggestions. This was just brought to our attention this past week. So, I had a call into President of the Amfac, Mr. . . . and I've talked to him once and I have a follow-up call that I have to call back. And, we're trying to see what it is, what is it that they're actually trying to do.

And, if we're going to make a move as a County, do we want to now look at what's available and what pricing. If it, if we're not, then that opportunity will be gone, and it's gone. It just popped up.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you, Mayor, that sounds promising.

Thank you, Chair.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Victorino, followed by Mr. Couch.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Thank you, Chair. And, and, and, you know, I know there's people that may want to testify, so I'm not going to take very much longer. But, Mayor, one of the things we all realize is there's a lot of landowners out there that have land, that maybe will be willing to do some horse-trading with us. You know, what do you call that, horse-trading? They're willing to give us a stallion and maybe we can give them a couple of mules, or vice versa.

But, anyhow, I've been watching too much TV lately, Mr. Chair, not, not that I've seen anything. But, no, all joking aside, and really, we have many landowners, small and big, that have land that may want to do some horse-trading, or maybe even for tax purposes. This is the time to start thinking out of the box. We have agencies, that if we give them land, they could do things for us. We could do things if we have land, Mr. Mayor, right?

But, I know the challenge comes up, we've got to stay close to the infrastructure cause Launiupoko, if you did something there, would be really difficult, cause there's not a lot of infrastructure and we're going to have to put it in. And, then it becomes much more expensive.

Plus, the facilities, and again, I say this real, all, with all humility, Mental Health Kokua and many other facilities are located in Central Maui. So, once you start getting outside, they have to go there, versus them coming to visit them. So, there's some real concerns. But, again, maybe horse-trading, maybe some swapping land. You got land you can sell, maybe they want to buy it and give us something else.

I don't know, Mr. Chair, but we're at that point where we need to really look at what we can do immediately and move on, and not just West Maui, South Maui, Central Maui; all of Maui County, cause it's a, it's homelessness is all around us. It is just not in one area. And, I understand it cause I see it wherever I have gone.

So, that's my only, my only comment now; is let's really look for something of that nature. And, tax, tax breaks, I don't care what it might be. Let us help you. Bring it to us, and then let us go from there.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Mr. Chairman.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Okay, I'm--

MAYOR ARAKAWA: --real, real quickly.

CHAIR WHITE: If I could just ask for everybody's thoughts here. We have a question from Mr. Couch. We have about six testifiers signed up. I would like, if you don't mind, I would like to do that by 12:30. I would like to start it very soon so we can get that done by 12:30, rather than break for lunch and make everybody who wants to testify come back again later, so.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: That's fine.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: If I can . . . about 30 seconds.

CHAIR WHITE: Sure.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I propose selling the Maui Lani lots. So, we'll send down a, if you're willing, we'll send down a proposal to do that. Then, if you can agree to that, that's one source. Horse-trading is absolutely in, as far as I'm concerned; whatever we can do.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Couch.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank, thank you, Mr. Chair.

And, I, I agree with my colleagues. It's, we got to start, we got to start now. We're, I'm looking forward to whatever you send down to discuss. There's plenty of things to, to talk about. I agree with Ms. Baisa. We got to start on, start with one. Let's see what's going.

A great place would be the, the old MEO land by Kaahumanu Center. Center, it's in the center of town. It's close to all, almost every one of the services we have. And, it's State land, you know. Have, have the Governor put his, his money where his mouth is and say, okay, you have an idea, let's do it right there. We, we owe you the land, and, and we'll go.

So, all those different, there are a lot of different things, but I think we need to get somebody to pick one, start it. And, then once we get that started, start eating the elephant one bite at a time, and, and get moving on it, though. But, sooner rather than later.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. Ms. Crivello.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Mayor and your Administration for bringing this forth. When I think of Pu'u honua, it's, it's a home. It, it's, it's our refuge. It's where we go for our own sanctuary. And, I don't, you know, how I look at tent city is that, we're providing the tent city. It's really without walls. And, I think that becomes like, no can help, that's what gotta do.

You've listed, I think, nine or ten potential sites. I, I would hope we would work closely with Ka Hale A Ke Ola, and see how we can, that can be a startup project because there's existing infrastructure. And, if it is, to bypass all of the entitlements that's required to build. I, I think we would like to look at that.

I also would like for us to, in, in the long-term, really take a look at how effective the workforce development, workforce policy has come into play with the builders, or the so-called developers. Cause, if it's, there's nothing in action, then maybe we need to address that again, because I understand there have been a conversation with housing. Is that true? Is it just conversation or is there attempts to follow through.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: Yes, we've had quite a bit of developers come through our office as soon as the workforce housing ordinance was relaxed.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: But, what I'm hearing from your planner, your Planning Department, it's, there's nothing really happening. Did I hear that right?

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS: Correct. They're revisiting projects that have been basically shelved for years.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Okay. I, I again, thank you. I, I think we have to mindful of the Pu`uhonua for the homeless. And, if that's what they need, is a home. Yea, thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay, Members, if there are no further questions, I want to thank the Mayor for his presentation this morning.

And, we'll move into public testimony. Any, any objections?

MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTION.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay. And, also I'd like to mention that we will be looking at what process will be necessary for us to give the public some notice as items come down from the, the Administration. Or, if you have your individual items that you would like to put forth, we will have to come up with some guidelines.

My understanding, and we'll look to the Corp. Counsel for further clarification, my understanding is that we don't have to have any notice. But, I would think we would want to have a minimum of at least two or three days' notice, six if it's not really critical.

So, we'll have to, we'll get back to you, Members and Administration with what we feel are appropriate guidelines for that.

Mayor.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I do have the authority to issue an emergency proclamation. And, that kind of, we actually have a document that we prepared in case we wanted to do this. But, it, I would only do it if it's going to be able to allow us to get some of these programs through in a, in a way that would not adversely affect the community. In other words, if it cuts back on time deadlines, or cuts, cuts requirements that, that we would be willing to allow, then it would be worth doing. It, it'll be a cooperative declaration if I do it.

Now, the Governor, if you look at the Governor's Declaration, he allows a lot of jumping over requirements; so, you don't have to get this permit, you don't have to get that permit, you don't have to follow the--

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Procurement.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: --procurement code, you don't have to work with the labor laws. So there, there's a lot of this kind of stuff. And, so, what I can do is I can do something fairly similar with what Maui County regulations are. But, it's only worth doing if we're going to be able to do something solid in the end, okay. There's no sense in just declaring an emergency situation like that, unless we're really going to accomplish something.

And, there is no specific time period in which I have to declare it. I don't have to do it while the Governor's declaration is there. This is an emergency situation that has been identified, and we, we will try and work with it, but at the appropriate time. If it's necessary, I will do it. So, I'm just letting you know that that's a potential.

So, we will be sending you down a, a number of different items that we've talked about this morning, posthaste. And, you'll probably get them within the next few days. So, if you can process them as much as possible, at least have the discussion, then we know where we stand, okay. So, thank you very much.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you. And, I'm assuming that that, your intent would also include, if necessary, a request to the Governor to extend the 60 day timeframe.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: I've actually talked to the Governor. I had the opportunity to have dinner with him Saturday night, I believe. And, we, we spent about two hours talking about it. He is willing to extend his declaration. But, remember, most of that is to State agencies.

CHAIR WHITE: Right.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: So, it, it--

CHAIR WHITE: It's just a part of what the approval process is.

MAYOR ARAKAWA: Yea. So, if that's necessary, I believe he will. The, if I make a declaration, it would be with the County rules, the County laws, that we would be going over. But, I'm going to be very careful about how I do that. So, just keep that in mind.

Now, the, one of the first things I'm going to send down to you is a request for someone to head this homeless group. So, just be aware that we're going to be sending down a request for about three personnel.

And, the budget for it, it, it's really going to require somebody putting their fulltime attention to this area. And, as much as I, I want to do it, I need to have somebody that has the expertise in this area to really concentrate on it, to be able to deal with the, the various agencies that we have to deal with. And, quite frankly I don't have the, the full expertise that I would like and someone I would, you know, the, the group that I would be selecting in creating this homeless group within the Housing and Human Concerns.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay, thank you.

Any further questions or comments? Okay, with that, we'll begin public testimony.

Mr. Clerk.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Mr. Chair, proceeding with the presentation of testimony on agenda items. We have established limited, telephone interactive communication that enables individuals from Hana, Lanai, and Molokai to provide testimony from our District Offices.

Individuals, who wish to offer testimony from Hana, Lanai, and Molokai, should now sign up with District Office staff. Individuals, who wish to offer testimony in the chamber, please sign up at the desk located in the eighth floor lobby just outside the chamber door. Testimony at all locations is limited to the items listed on today's agenda.

Pursuant to the Rules of the Council, each testifier may be allowed to testify for up to three minutes. When testifying, please state your name and the name of any organization you represent.

Hana Office, please identify yourself and introduce your first testifier.

MS. DAWN LONO: Aloha. This is Dawn Lono at the Hana Office and there is no one waiting to testify.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Thank you.

Lanai Office, please identify yourself and introduce your first testifier.

MS. DENISE FERNANDEZ: Aloha. This is Denise Fernandez on Lanai and there is no one waiting to testify.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Thank you.

Molokai Office, please identify yourself and introduce your first testifier.

MS. ELLA ALCON: Good afternoon. This is Ella Alcon on Molokai and there is no one here waiting to testify.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Thank you.

Mr. Chair, we have seven individuals who have signed up to testify in the Council chamber. The first person to testify in the chamber is Craig Nalette, testifying on County Communication 15-263. He will be followed by Steve Miller.

PRESENTATION OF WRITTEN OR ORAL TESTIMONY

MR. CRAIG NALETTE:

Aloha, Mr. Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: Good morning.

MR. NALETTE: County Councilmembers. My name is Kahu Craig Nalette. I'm a, wanting to thank you for taking the opportunity to discuss this important matter. I wanted to say that with this triangle here, my discussion this morning is going to move you from the purple and the green up to the yellow, where we get into personal needs and relationships.

Some of you know me, I've been on Maui since 1989. I worked in the hotel industry from '89 to '95, with Lahaina News since '95. I've been involved with the Hawaiian churches on Maui since 1993. I've served as the Kahu of Waiola Church in Lahaina

1999 to 2005. And, again at Keolahou Church in Kihei from 2006 through May 2015. In May, I decided to practice what I preach, and I resigned from the church. I'm now involved with a private ministry. I'm a street minister who takes, the ministry takes place in Lahaina on Front Street, makai of the library, Lahaina Harbor, under the Banyan Tree.

I spend about 10 to 15 hours a week walking the streets of Lahaina, listening, talking story with people who spend their days sitting on the benches in, in the parks there on Front Street and under the Banyan Tree. I found that by listening and interacting with these people on a regular basis, that we've started to develop a relationship based on trust, caring, and kindness. And, the getting to know their names and stories, I've actually developed a deeper understanding and appreciation of our community.

We ask who are the homeless? This part of the community falls into two large groups. Firstly, there are those visible people. These are the people who interact with others in public places. Secondly, there are those who we consider invisible. They live in the woods, on the beaches, they only come out in the public when it's necessary.

As we consider the, the definition of homelessness, we see what we're talking about in general is people who have no permanent address. However, more specifically, we have chronically unemployed, people who have survived a traumatic accident, survived, but now are disabled, those who are struggling with mental health issues, and those who are attracted to that community; they're the suppliers and the consumers of the black market.

Now, although a lot of these people lack a permanent housing, the homeless people still have rights and responsibilities like all the other members of our community. Regardless of one's station in life, it's our responsibility for our actions, and the consequences which stem from them. All people should have the same standards, and should be afforded the same rights.

Now, over the last four months, five months that I've been in this ministry, four people on my list of new friends have become employed. Two people reportedly had their possessions seized from them by police. Two people have been beaten for money. One has died of an overdose, excuse me. Another, reportedly performed \$1,200 worth of repair work on his stonewall for a nonprofit. When the work was complete, the person who they had made the agreement said, I'm not going to pay you. When I go to the person in charge, I offer them helps on how they can actually go through the process. They tell me, listen, if he don't pay me, I'll take care of it.

We failed to do the right thing. We create hewa when these injustices become the root of our pilikia, our problem. By putting hewa out into the world, by violating a person's rights or violating the law, it generates a simmering anger, frustration and hatred within that community, due to the fact that homelessness is seen as a blight on our community. Many people dislike homelessness. They dislike the homeless people and they want to drive them from site for this reason. It seems that to many, it's easy to take advantage of the homeless people, because they are the most unappreciated and unprotected in the entire community.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Four minutes.

MR. NALETTE: Please remember that anyone of us could be homeless, given a, a different set of circumstances. And the standards that I want to share with you that we should sum up how we treat people. The integrity of a community is demonstrated by the way that they protect the rights of the least among us.

I want to thank you for listening to me, and for taking your action on the Governor's Proclamation. I look forward to being of assistance to you in meeting your objectives. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Nalette. And, thank you, for your patience and waiting around to testify.

Mr. Clerk.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Next person to testify is Steve Miller testifying on County Communication 15-263. Last call for Steve Miller.

The next person to testify is Dain Kane, testifying on County Communication 15-263. Last call for Dain Kane.

Next person to testify is Craig *[sic]* Walker. Greg Walker, excuse me, testifying on County Communication 15-263. He will be followed by Sylvia Cabral.

MR. GREG WALKER:

Good afternoon. Greg Walker. Chair, Councilmen, people. Thank you for asking me to come here today. I had a whole list and I wrote it out very formally. But, I really think everything's been thoroughly covered today.

I would like to make one small point though. We, we've got a lot of programs here at the County; a lot of State programs that were mentioned today. I think I'm having, personally, the most issues in our daily businesses. First of all, I'm with Kai Ani Village. My project is located on Lipoa and South Kihei Road. We built that project, started about six years ago, right in the, the fun time of the economy. We finished it, we've been very, very proactive in cleaning up homeless camps, asking people to move on.

I've worked with the Police Department, with the two officers in Kihei that have since resigned those positions. But, I've worked very closely with them and they've handed out the resources cards, and we've attempted to get those people into visiting some of these County resources that we have. But, what I've really noticed, especially in the last six months, is the extreme aggressiveness.

While I've been sitting here for the last three hours, I just received a text from my wife; homeless guy, no shirt on, you know, not, not smelling too good; walked into my personal office. She had to call the Police Department, okay. And, that, that's happened today.

And, one of the reasons that I decided to come today, besides meeting with Don Couch and Carol, we had a good meeting on Tuesday about the situation, was because of the aggressiveness. You know, I, I think it needs to really be divided into two distinct issues. One is the economic homelessness. And, the other is, are the people that we've talked about a little bit today that are addicted or, you know, have some kind of addiction or mental illness.

And, those people are not just moving on, they're not being polite. I've always treated them with compassion and respect. But, like I said, in the last four to six months, you ask them to move on and not trespass on our property, and they're actually attacking some of our business owners, physically, you know, and coming at them aggressively. And so that, that's the number one problem, you know, for me personally, down in Kihei, that I hope that gets addressed. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you very much, Mr. Walker.

Member, need for clarification? Seeing none, appreciate your coming today.

Mr. Clerk.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Next person to testify is Sylvia Cabral, testifying on County Communication 15-263. She will be followed by Ku'e Keliikoa.

MS. SYLVIA CABRAL:

Sylvia Cabral.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Can you bring the mic?

CHAIR WHITE: Bring, bring the microphone down. Thank you.

MS. CABRAL: Sylvia Cabral. About a year ago, the County inadvertently caused me to be homeless through strict subdivision regulations. But, that's old news. So, it opened my eyes to being homeless. I'll tell you, there's no place to use a toilet till Safeway Maui Lani opened, unless you went to KCC at 4:30 in the morning for church.

You should all be aware of the term "hippy hui", located mostly in the Haiku jungles in East Maui. These hui's could be grandfathered, since many are from the 1970's. The County outsourced their maps to India, and these hui's are now being heavily targeted for demolition.

I'm very sorry the Mayor left, because he is our commander in chief and not to hear this.

The results are, there are more homeless now, old, sick, social security, on the street. Second, it's the end of the work trade which agricultural owners need because they have large parcels and lots of green waste to remove. Three, you're going to have more male and female prostitution because they're now homeless. Four, more people wanting to go to jail, because it's safer in jail than on the street. Five, a woman contacted me about a rental. Three of her four children are in foster care because she's homeless, and she's working two jobs in Kahului as a waitress.

My alternative is very much like the sanctuaries. I think there should be an ordinance called camps. As a teen, I paid my parents \$1,000 a month to stay in a tent, have a community kitchen and bath, and learn about agriculture for a month. I went to three different camps.

I'm sure you've seen the ten by ten portable tiny houses on the internet priced at \$50,000. The, this week, I've witnessed three tiny homes, Maui handmade, \$1,000 each, handmade. Even the inspector said they were so well made. They had to be demolished. He was charging \$200 a month to women and elder men. One tiny house, eight by eight with one \$200 solar panel, and one power strip, will give enough power for a small refrigerator and a computer; which is all anybody needs.

In the last month, I've become aware of three hui's undergoing demolition. That means 100 new homeless in the next 60 days because of the rules, the County rules causing for physical disease, more mental illness, because they're completely confused.

On the mainland, Walmart allows homeless to park. There's the Old Maui High School and other empty schools.

And the worst thing about the Section 8 vouchers, people are on the list for five to ten years and the voucher expires in 90 days. It's impossible to find a Section 8 house in 90 days. Mahalo.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you very much, Ms. Cabral.

Members, any need for clarification? Seeing none, thank you for being here this morning.

Mr. Clerk.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Next person to testify is Ku'e Keliikoa. Last call.

Next individual to testify is Michael Covich testifying on County Communication 15-263. Mr. Covich is the last individual who has signed up to testify in the Council chamber.

MR. MICHAEL COVICH:

Thank you, Chair, Members. My testimony might be a little broad today. But, I've noticed a lot of extra things have come up, so I'm going to try to hit a few quick points.

I received a phone call today from a social service worker that had a person turned down for HUD housing for, for a unit, because the two in, the, the ceiling, the room was six, eight ceiling height instead of seven feet. Now, that seems to be cutting it just a bit tight.

One of the, one, another thing I'd like to say is that, by the way, I represent Concerned American Veterans now, which is a new 501C-19, we're starting which is give us some broad spectrum.

I'd also like to thank Gladys Baisa for saying, start one project. With Bill Staton who is also a member of my board, and Gladys and her dedication to MEO, and this community, and this Council, it would be nice to give her a parting gift of giving her one project. The most logical project I've heard mentioned in theory, that I have heard mentioned this afternoon and there's others that are going to be discussed in the future, would be the old MEO property. Not only that, there's a vacant piece of property that's been sitting there for a long time, waiting for some developer to make money, or whatever the reason is, that use to be a go-cart track, that's right next to the Maui Life Center. Get something done.

There's a campground that's around the country called KOA's. I don't know how many of you people ever stayed in one, but they have small buildings. Let's say that are roughly 12 by 12, 144 square-feet, which is plenty of room for somebody. If it's a modular structure that can be moved right away so we can talk about this being temporary housing so the landlord doesn't do their, lose their right to develop and all that. But, something like that should be done and done fairly quickly.

Like the VA, problems we have with them, the island, outer-islands always get short-changed. To sit here and hear the Mayor say that all this money is only going on to Oahu, kind of drives me up a wall. We need to be more aggressive in fighting for what we need on this island.

Then there's this project about how all the time there's lawsuits and stuff, getting away and what, of what we can and can't do because people have their own individual agendas. The County needs to be more aggressive in defending these things.

I'll give you one example. The, the Monsanto's thing that's locked up in court right now. The reason these people get away with filing these lawsuits is, it puts you guys on the defensive so you have to spend your money and they have to spend nothing. Turn it around, put them on the defensive.

There's quite a few more things I have to say, but I really don't want to lose my temper and use words that I may regret. Not necessarily lose my temper, but lose my verbal temper. But, I will leave you with this phrase and I hope nobody takes offense. But, it's time to stop this self-masturbation and get something done. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: I won't ask if there's any need for clarification there.

Thank you, Mr. Covich.

MR. COVICH: You're welcome, sir.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Clerk.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Mr. Chair, there are no further individuals signed up to testify in the Council chamber.

If there are any additional individuals in the Council chamber or at the District Offices who would like to offer testimony, please identify yourself to the appropriate staff and proceed to the testimony lectern or District Office conference call at this time.

Hana Office, are there any additional testifiers?

MS. LONO: The Hana Office has no one waiting to testify.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Thank you.

Lanai Office, are there any additional testifiers?

MS. FERNANDEZ: There are no testifiers on Lanai.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Thank you.

Molokai Office, are there any additional testifiers?

MS. ALCON: There is no one here on Molokai waiting to testify.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Thank you.

Mr. Chair, there are no other individuals in the District Offices nor the chamber who wish to offer testimony.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Clerk.

Members, I want to thank you for your patience; going a little bit over the noon time and cutting into lunch, but. And, I want to thank the members of the public for being here this afternoon and this morning.

Any suggestions whether you would like to have this item deferred or, or filed?

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: I'd like, I'd like this deferred cause there's much more discussion. And, we need to, actually, you know, we have to look at various Committees or maybe one Committee taking this all on. But, you know, Mr. Chair, we've got to wait for the Mayor to send up what he, or send down what he's going to be suggesting also.

CHAIR WHITE: Right. The, just, the Chair is, is comfortable with the filing of this, because the Mayor has already stated that he's going to be coming forward with a variety of proposals. And, those proposals will have to go to Budget and Finance if there are financial implications to them. They would go to Planning in some places. They would go to Water, if there's anything with that.

So, I think, but I'm open. Any recommendations?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH:

MOVE, MOVE TO FILE.

CHAIR WHITE: We have a motion to file. Do we have a second?

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO:

SECOND.

CHAIR WHITE: Discussion? Ms. Baisa.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Thank you very much, Chair. The only reason why I'm willing to go along with the motion to file is because we have a commitment from the Mayor to send something down fairly quickly.

CHAIR WHITE: Right.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: I do not want this to get put on the shelf. As its stated, there is a crisis, and we need to move. And, I really beg us, to the Mayor, because he has to send the proposal and us to deal with it, as expeditiously as possible.

It, it's bad. And, it's not good for our community, so I will support the motion to file on that basis.

CHAIR WHITE: Yea, and the other thing is that if we don't file it, we're deferring it just to be at the Council level anyway.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: Right.

CHAIR WHITE: And, and there's not, and this is so broad that it doesn't really make sense for us to, to refer this item to a specific Committee, because the, the solutions cross a number of Committees.

Any further discussion? All those in favor of the filing, please, please signify by saying "aye".

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS BAISA, COCHRAN,
COUCH, CRIVELLO, VICTORINO, VICE-CHAIR
GUZMAN, AND CHAIR WHITE.

CHAIR WHITE: Those opposed say "no".

NOES: NONE.

EXCUSED: COUNCILMEMBERS CARROLL AND
HOKAMA.

CHAIR WHITE: Measure passes with seven "ayes"; two "excused", Mr. Carroll and Mr. Hokama; and zero "noes".

Mr. Clerk.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK: Mr. Chair, there's no further business before the Council. But, I would just note for the record that we have received written testimony.

CHAIR WHITE: Oh, yes. Thank you very much for bringing that up.

Without objection, we will submit the testimony into the record.

MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTION.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay, thank you.

THERE BEING NO OBJECTION, WRITTEN TESTIMONY
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING WERE MADE A PART
OF THE RECORD OF THIS MEETING:

1. Mayor Alan Arakawa;
2. Craig Nalette; and
3. Jim Smith.

CHAIR WHITE: And, Members, if you have any suggestions on how we can move these items forward through your Committees, how much notice you need. Cause we, we do have to consider, when a measure comes to the Council, we're going to need to consider how much time you all are going to need to research and get, get prepared to hear the items. So, but, be mindful that we have a very short window within which to act on these things. And, we need to take advantage of the Proclamation if there's any way that we possibly can.

So, with that.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Quick, sorry, Chair.

CHAIR WHITE: I'm sorry, Ms. Cochran.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Thank you, Chair. And, I don't know if there's a way to give suggestions, or what have you, to Administration in this. I really like the idea, and, first I heard it from Ms. Baisa, and also Mr. Couch, the old, I guess it was Kahului School at one time, the corner, or Lihikai School, and that property. I think in being it was EO'd to us, the County, for educational purposes from the State. Put it back in their court so to speak, for this particular issue, and say, guess what, here State, which is you folks, can you act on this property, which is in your hands technically, to move forward something now.

So, I, I think for now, right here project, that seems the most doable. Cause we don't need to start negotiation other people's third party stuff. This is State land. So, that's just my suggestion.

CHAIR WHITE: It's just a matter of adjusting the executive order.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Yea, reverse it, or I don't know, something. I don't, so, just a thought.

CHAIR WHITE: Mr. Wong.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Member Cochran. Very good suggestion. The fact that you're stating it, I'll offer to you that the Administration is taking note of it. And, that is certainly a excellent idea. And, the Proclamation, you know, straight from the Governor, instructs all State entities to work with. So, yes.

CHAIR WHITE: With the Counties.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Correct.

CHAIR WHITE: As well.

COUNCILMEMBER COCHRAN: Very good. Okay, Chair, thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Ms. Baisa.

COUNCILMEMBER BAISA: I may be putting myself in deep stuff. But, since 1984, when I became the Director of MEO, the State has been talking about taking that property back when we were there, because they wanted to build a State office building. And, that's why they took down the old building, the school building, and the dorm that was there.

Well, we are now in 2015, and I think that temporarily, it might be an attractive solution because of the location. If it's built properly, I mean properly, and shielded properly cause you know it's going to be right in the middle of town so you got to be careful.

But, the amenities are there. The services are there. The accessibility is there. And, because the State owns it and the Governor, you know, really wants to push this, maybe we can work together and get something done.

But, I think it's a viable idea to look into. Thank you.

CHAIR WHITE: Thank you.

Mr. Wong.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Mr. Chair, I'll just, in closing, read the last full paragraph on page 7 of the Proclamation.

CHAIR WHITE: Could you turn the microphone more towards you? There you go.

CORPORATION COUNSEL: Because the, thank you, the last full paragraph on page 7. I'll read it verbatim and maybe it can help address both your concerns.

"Section 127A-12(b), Hawaii Revised Statutes, and in order to provide emergency relief consistent with this, the intent of this Proclamation, I hereby direct all state agencies and officers to cooperate with and extend their services, materials, and

facilities as may be required to assist in all efforts to address the objectives of this Proclamation in addressing the homeless situation."

So, right on point is that paragraph, with both of your suggestions, okay.

CHAIR WHITE: Yea. Okay, Members.

Mr. Victorino.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: And, and, and I--

CHAIR WHITE: Make it short.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: --whole, wholeheartedly agree with that. But, I would also like to make sure, Mr. Wong, we look into the aspect of the sale of all that Maui, Maui Lani, the Sand Hills property, because I believe the time is right now. The markets very high. But, more importantly, that's money we can directly put into whatever we need to do now, and we don't have to take a bond or anything of that nature. So, I would, I would hope you guys would be expediting that effort also.

CHAIR WHITE: Okay, with that Members, we will adjourn. Thank you all very much.

ADJOURNMENT

The special meeting of October 29, 2015 was adjourned by the Chair at 12:30 p.m.


DENNIS A. MATEO, COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF MAUI, STATE OF HAWAII

Homeless Initiative 2015

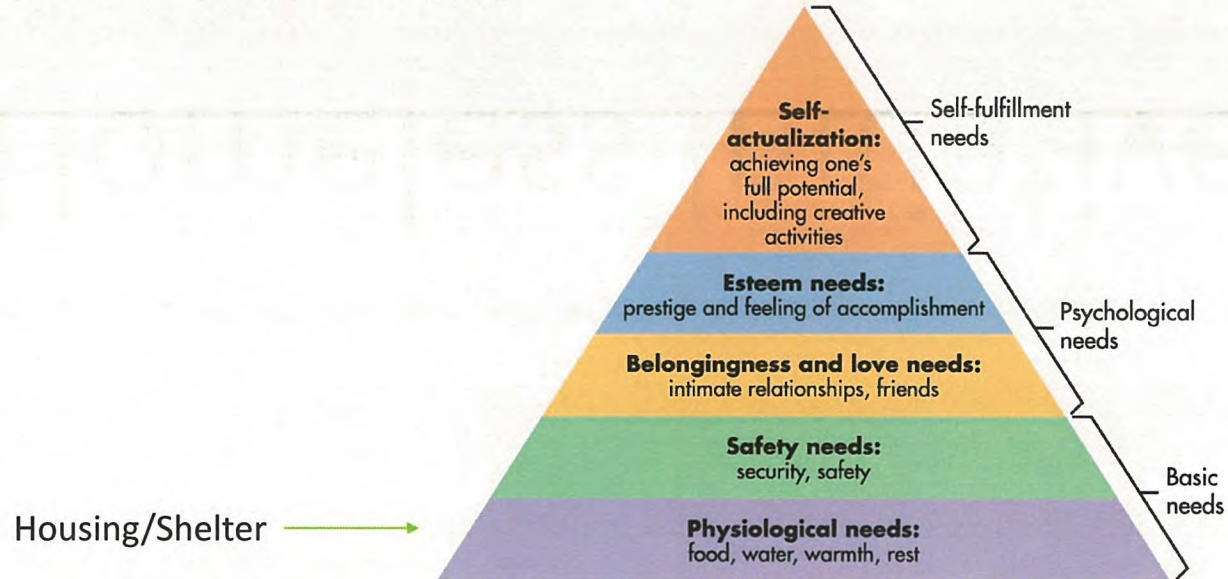
COUNTY OF MAUI

MAYOR ALAN ARAKAWA



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

National Housing First Strategy



Situational Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND HUMAN CONCERNS



2015 Homelessness in Maui County

COUNTY OF MAUI (POINT IN TIME COUNT)

Total Homeless: 1,137

- Sheltered: 505
- Unsheltered: 632
- Homeless % of population: .7%

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Total Homeless: 4,903

- Sheltered: 2,964
- Unsheltered: 1,939
- Homeless % of population: .5%

STATE OF HAWAII

Total Homeless: 7,620

- Sheltered: 3777
- Unsheltered: 3,843
- Homeless % of population: .6%

It is estimated that the point in time count is actually 1/3 of the actual number of homeless.

Maui Housing Needs

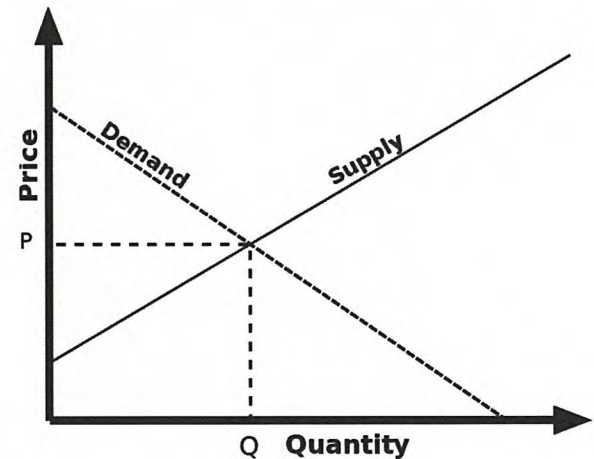
Applications are currently being accepted for the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8/HUD) wait list until November 8.

600 families with vouchers currently searching for affordable rental units.

Affordable rental unit supply is very low while demand is high.

- Market priced units pressuring supply
- Existing units already occupied

Service providers are at capacity



Legal Discussion

CORPORATION COUNSEL



Governor's Proclamation

- Issued on October 16, 2015
- Suspends various State and County rules, regulations, laws to facilitate the housing of homeless persons in the State
- In effect for 60 days from date of issuance
- Supplemental Proclamation:
 - Issued on October 26, 2015
 - Suspends administrative rule making requirements of HRS Chapter 91
 - In effect for as long as original Proclamation is valid

Purpose of Maui County Initiative

Employ the October 16, 2015 Proclamation and subsequent October 26, 2015 Supplemental Proclamation by Governor Ige to develop, fund, and implement innovative sheltering programs for the growing homeless problem in Maui County. These sheltering programs will be focused on the development of temporary, transitional and permanent housing for our homeless population. The goal is to provide for the safety and health of Maui County's' homeless and de-facto resident populations.

Proposed Initiatives (5 elements)

MAYOR



Element 1 Pu'uhonua (Sanctuaries)

Establish or upgrade between 5 and 12 secured, temporary sanctuaries for homeless to occupy while waiting for transitional or permanent housing. These sites must have (at a minimum) restrooms, showers, sleeping accommodations, shelters, 24 hour security, site security, storage and trash bins. Enlist the support of existing service providers to manage these sites.

Safety for Homeless

We must be able to provide the basics needs of individuals as pointed out in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (Food, Water, Safety, Warmth Shelter)

Safety for Public

Everyone, even the homeless, must adhere to reasonable health and safety requirements of our community. The public must be assured that they are safe and secured. They should expect to be able to walk on sidewalks and public areas without obstruction. The public should be able to use our bus stops without having to deal with obnoxious situations. They should be assured that their private property rights are protected (in other words, they should not have to deal with human excrement on their back doorsteps).

Element 1 Pu'uhonua (Sanctuaries)

Establish or upgrade between 5 and 12 secured, temporary sanctuaries for homeless to occupy while waiting for transitional or permanent housing. These sites must have (at a minimum) restrooms, showers, sleeping accommodations, shelters, 24 hour security, site security, storage and trash bins. Enlist the support of existing service providers to manage these sites.

Potential Sites:

- Ka Hale A Ke Ola, Waiale Road – (2 existing buildings, vacant lot)
- Old Kahului Swap Meet lot on Puunene Avenue
- Waikapu Industrial Area (Waiko Road)
- Kuihelani Highway at Maui Lani, Wailuku
- Old Kahului School, Kahului
- Kihei Police Station Property, Kihei
- Hana Highway at Stable Road, Spreckelsville
- Baldwin Avenue at Paia Gym, Paia
- Hana Highway at Baldwin Park, Paia
- Puunene at Maui Raceway Park, Central Maui
- Ka Hale A Ke Ola, Lahaina – (1 existing building)

Element 1 Pu'uhonua (Sanctuaries)

Continued.

Resources Required:

- Community homeless services providers
- Security 24/7
- Portable restrooms and showers
- Shelters
- Furniture & Fixtures
- Storage Units
- Administrative costs (including, but not limited to utilities, refuse, and misc supplies)

Cost per Pu'uhonua:

- Up to \$1,000,000 per site
- \$400,000 annual social services operating cost
- \$200,000 unanticipated costs

Element 2 Transitional Housing

Establish or upgrade a, yet to be determined number of transitional housing facilities for homeless to occupy while waiting for permanent housing. In addition to shelter, these facilities should provide access to homeless continuum of care services.

Potential Sites:

- Ka Hale A Ke Ola, Waiale Road – (2 existing buildings, vacant lot)
- Ka Hale A Ke Ola, Lahaina – (1 existing building)
- Family Life Center, Kahului
- Old Maui High School, Paia
- Waikapu Industrial Area (Waiko Road)
- Various parcel in Central Maui identified by Planning Department
- HHFDC Property above Lahaina, North of Keawe Street

Costs:

- To be determined on a project by project basis

Element 3 Workforce Housing

Develop permanent housing that will fill affordable housing and rental needs of the community at large.

Planning Department

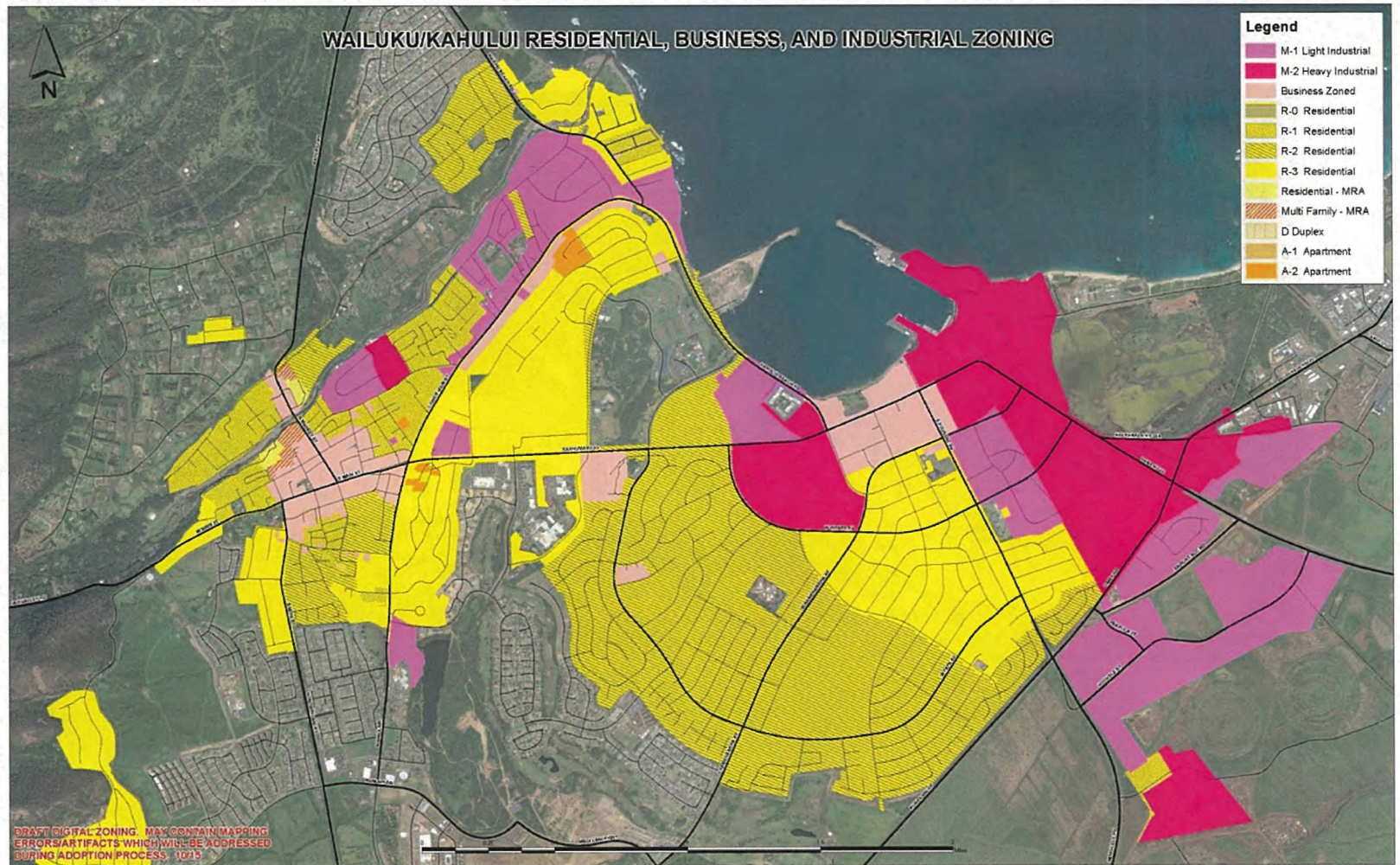
Potential Sites:

- Same as transitional housing sites
- Encourage private sector development of Workforce Housing

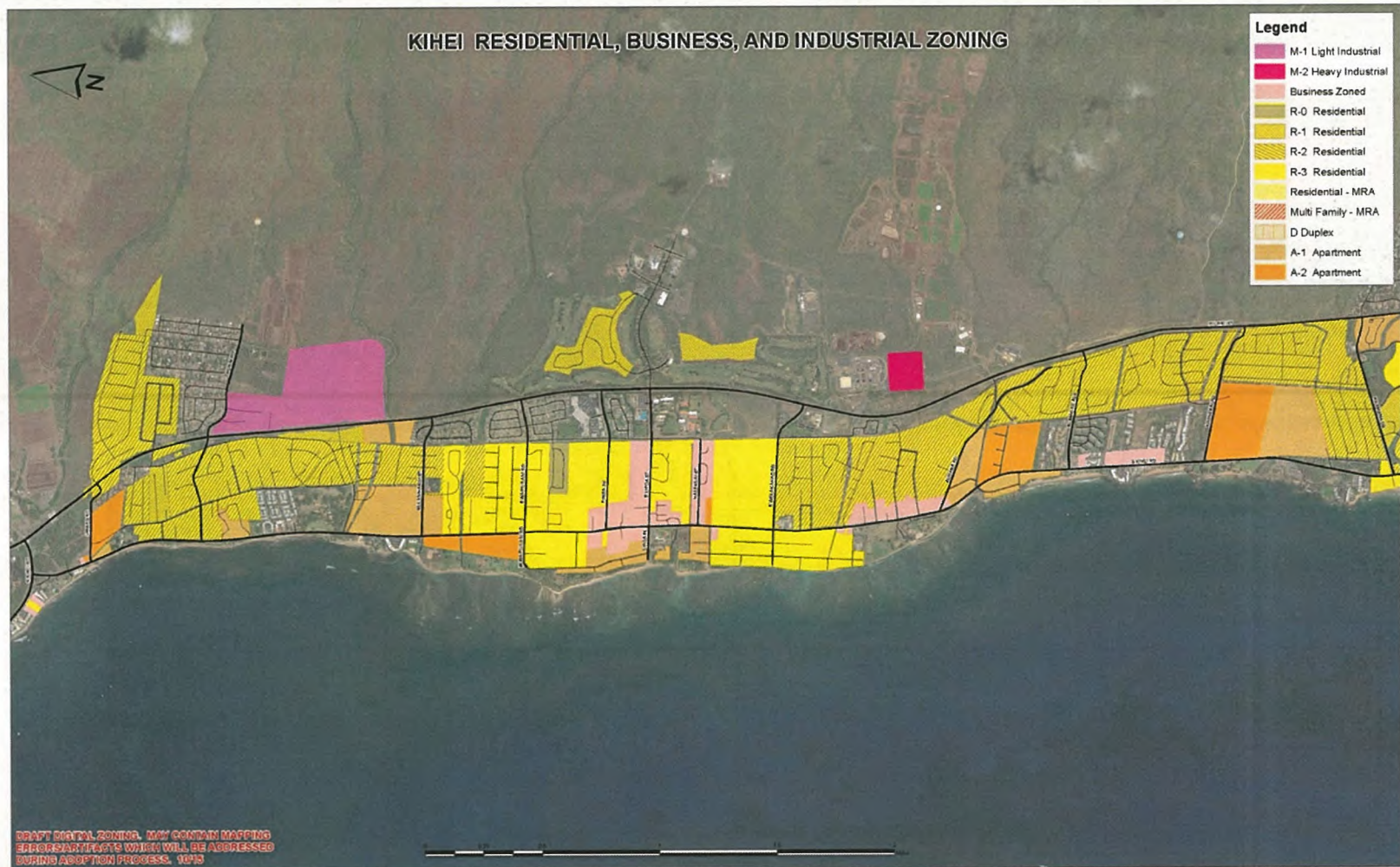
Costs:

- To be determined by private developers on a project by project basis

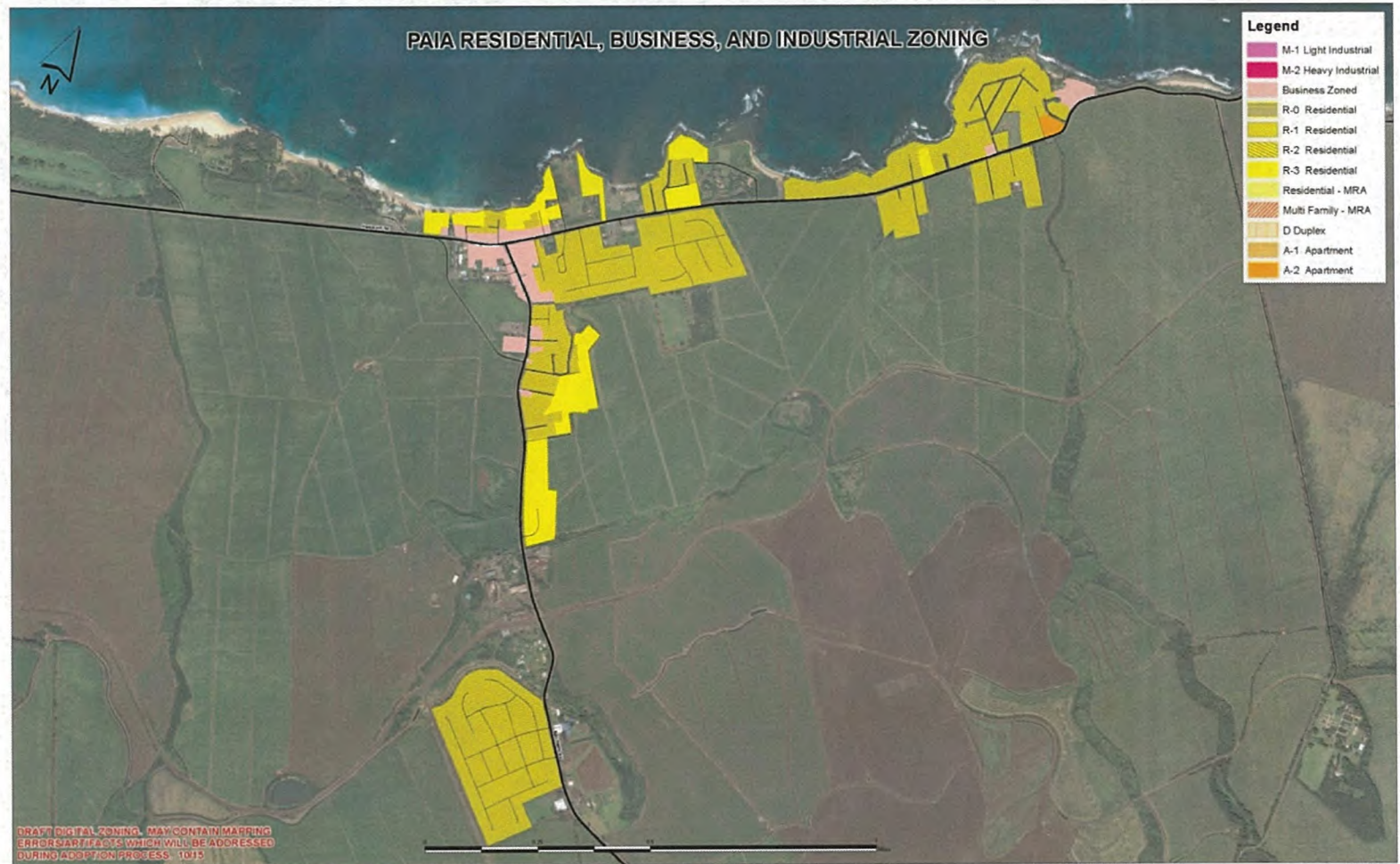
Wailuku-Kahului CP



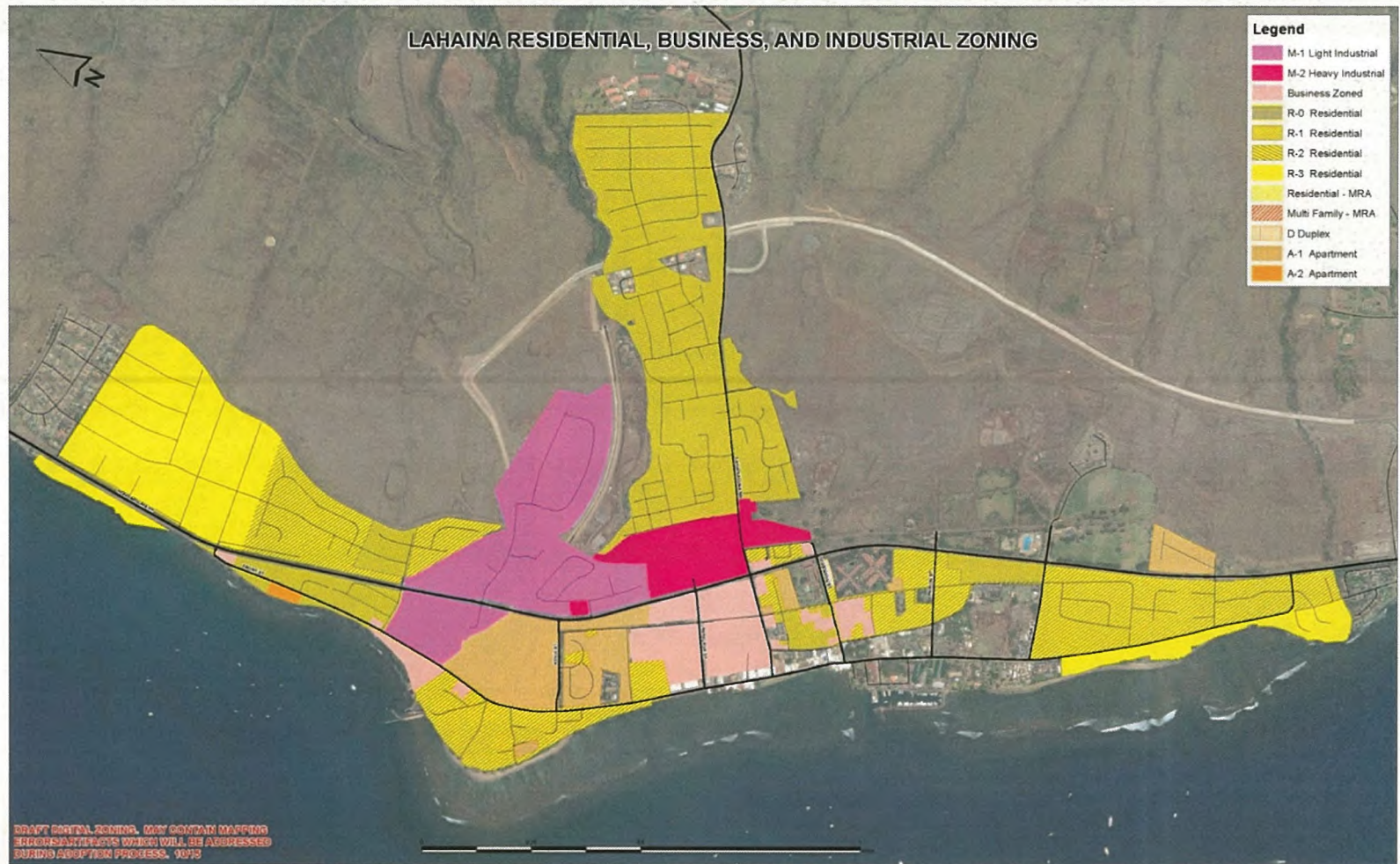
Kihei



Paia



West Maui



Element 4 Ordinance Proposals

Create new or amend existing County laws to address homelessness and various nuisances.

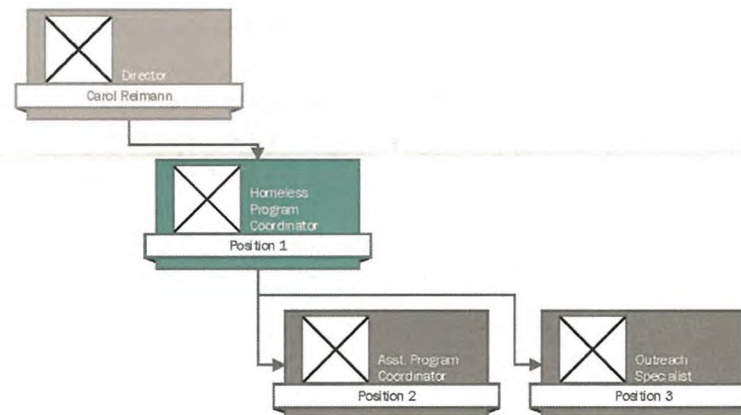
Proposals:

- Ease restrictions on single family lots to allow expansion that would create additional affordable rentals
 - Upzone single family residential to multi family (duplex, triplex and fourplex)
 - Allow multiple kitchens
 - Remove water fixture counts
 - Allow accessory dwellings on smaller lots
- Create new and/or amend existing laws
 - Tax incentives for affordable rentals
 - Allow affordable housing fund to be used to address homelessness
 - Consider increasing this fund
 - Allow non-profit entities to possess abandoned buildings and rehabilitate for homeless
 - Create and fund homeless office (program) in DHHC
 - May include clinical personnel
- Create anti-nuisance laws
 - Prevent public urination/defecation
 - Prevent public intoxication
 - Use of shopping carts on public rights of ways

Element 5 DHHC Homeless Program Section

Create and fund new program within Department of Housing and Human Concerns to evaluate homeless needs and coordinate efforts to address them.


Department of Housing and Human Concerns Homeless Program Section



Costs:

- Set up:
 - Operations: \$150,000
 - Employees: \$100,000
- Annual Operating: \$200,000

Suggested Council Action

- ☐ Approve Budget Amendments for creation and operation of Pu`uhonua (Sanctuaries)
 - ☐ Adopt or amend ordinances as proposed – anti-nuisance laws
 - ☐ Possible sale of Maui Lani – Sandhills properties for revenue generation
 - ☐ Establish within the Department of Housing and Human Concerns an Office on Homelessness.
 - ☐ Pass ordinances to provide tax exemptions to property owners renting to families with Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) and to allow accessory dwellings on small lots
- 

Questions

October 28, 2015
200 South High Street
Wailuku, HI 96793

Dear Maui County Council Member:

Mister Mayor, Mister Chairman and Members of the Maui County Council. Thank you for this opportunity to share with you my mana'o regarding this very important matter. My name is Kahu Craig Nalette and I have been a resident of Maui since 1989. While having worked for the Hotel industry from '89 - 95 and Lahaina News since 1995, I have also been involved with the Hawaiian churches on Maui since 1994. I served as the Kahu of Waiola church from 1999 through 2005 and again at Keolahou Church from 2006 through May 2015.

I am currently involved with a private ministry, a street ministry which takes place in Lahaina on Front street, Makai of the library, Kamehaha's Stone Palace, the Lahaina harbor and under the banyan tree. I spend between 10 - 15 hours weekly on the streets of Lahaina, listening and talking story with the people who spend their days in the parks and sidewalk benches on Front Street. By listening and interacting with the people on a regular basis we have started to develop a relationship based on trust, caring, and kindness. In the getting to know their names and stories, I have developed a deeper understanding of our community.

Who are the homeless? This part of our community falls into two large groups - firstly, there are the visible people who interact with others in public places. Secondly, there are those who stay on the beaches or in the woods and only come into the public when necessary. As we consider the definition of homelessness we see that we are talking, in general, about people with no permanent address. More specifically we have, the chronic unemployed, people who survived a traumatic accident and survived but, are now disabled, and those who are struggling with mental health issues. Attracted to this community are the suppliers and consumers of the black market.

Although many of them lack permanent housing (or spaces with addresses attached to them), homeless people still have rights and responsibilities like all other members of the community. Regardless of one's station in life, each of us is responsible for our actions and the consequences that stem from them. All people ought to be held to the same standards and should be afforded the same rights. Over the last five months several of my friends have been beaten for money, two had their personal possessions seized and destroyed by police, one died of an overdose, while another performed \$1,200 worth of labor to rebuild a stone wall for a local non-profit, only to be told upon completion of the job, I'm not paying you! he know feels that he has no recourse.

When we fail to do the right thing, we create Hewa. These injustices then become the root of our pillikia, our problems. Putting Hewa out by violating a person's rights or violating the law generates a simmering anger, frustration, and hatred with that community. Due to the fact that homelessness is seen as a blight on our community, many people dislike them, or want to drive them from sight. For this reason it seems to many that it is easy for people to take advantage of a "homeless" person, because they are the most under-appreciated and under-protected among us.

Please remember this... Anyone can find themselves homeless! Given a certain set of circumstances we, could find ourselves on the other side of this conversation.

The standard we ought to aim for can be summed up like this, The integrity of a community is demonstrated by how well they protect the rights of the least among us"

Mahalo,



Kahu Craig Nalette
31 No'olu St.
Kihei, HI 96753
Cell. 276.5433
Home 879.5344

home

From: "Craig Nalette" <cnalette@lahainanews.com>
To: cnalette@lahainanews.com

10/27/15 10:41 AM

Homeless Bill of Rights

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Homeless Bill of Rights laws affirm that people living on the street have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their property.

The **Homeless Bill of Rights** (also **Homeless Person's Bill of Rights** and **Acts of Living bill**) refers to legislation protecting the civil and human rights of homeless people. These laws affirm that homeless people have equal rights to medical care, free speech, free movement, voting, opportunities for employment, and privacy. Legislation of this type has become law in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Illinois and is under consideration by several other U.S. states.

Contents

- 1 Controversy over Legislation Affecting the Homeless
- 2 Legislation in the United States
 - 2.1 Rhode Island
 - 2.2 Connecticut
 - 2.3 Illinois
 - 2.4 California
- 3 See also
- 4 References
- 5 External links

Controversy over Legislation Affecting the Homeless[edit]

Main article: Anti-homelessness legislation

The "Beds Not Bars" slogan suggests that society must help homeless people instead of outlawing their behavior.

Skid Row in Los Angeles is

sometimes mentioned as an area that would deteriorate if homelessness was not regulated

At issue in homeless bills of rights are local codes that outlaw loitering, vagrancy, sitting or lying on the sidewalk, begging, eating in public, and other behaviors. These codes disproportionately affect homeless people.^[1]

The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty concludes its report on the "criminalization of homelessness" with an exhortation to change the laws:^[1]

Laws that criminalize visible homelessness are immoral and offend our basic human instincts. They are contrary to the fundamental religious and political principals from which the American people seek guidance, and their existence demonstrates that we have fallen vastly short of our religious and foundational aspirations.

Legislation in the United States^[edit]

The idea of a "Homeless Bill of Rights" has been discussed periodically in the U.S., and was presented formally by a group of New York City ministers on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, 1992.^[7] City Councilperson Peter Vallone introduced several versions of such a Bill in 1998, despite strong opposition from Mayor Rudy Giuliani.^[8]

Puerto Rico and some states have passed laws adding homeless people to their lists of groups protected against hate crimes.^[9]

Rhode Island^[edit]

Rhode Island was the first state in the U.S. to pass a "Homeless Bill of Rights". John Joyce, who was homeless for a period in his life, is responsible for the initial introduction of the bill. The Rhode Island law, S-2052, was ratified in the state of Rhode Island on June 21, 2012 and signed into law by Governor Lincoln Chafee on June 27.^[10] It amends the Rhode Island Fair Housing Act with wording intended to protect the rights of homeless people and prevent discrimination against them. It is the first U.S. state-level law designed to protect the rights of homeless people.

Excerpt from Rhode Island bill S-2052

- 34-37.1-3. Bill of Rights. - No person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged solely because he or she is homeless. Such a person 1 shall be granted the same rights and privileges as any other resident of this state. A person experiencing homelessness:
 1. Has the right to use and move freely in public spaces, including, but not limited to, public sidewalks, public parks, public transportation and public buildings, in the same manner as any other person, and without discrimination on the basis of his or her housing status;
 2. Has the right to equal treatment by all state and municipal agencies, without discrimination on the basis of housing status;
 3. Has the right not to face discrimination while seeking or maintaining employment due to his or her lack of permanent mailing address, or his or her mailing address being that of a shelter or social service provider;
 4. Has the right to emergency medical care free from discrimination based on his or her housing status;
 5. Has the right to vote, register to vote, and receive documentation necessary to prove identity for voting without discrimination due to his or her housing status;
 6. Has the right to protection from disclosure of his or her records and information provided to homeless shelters and service providers to state, municipal and private entities without appropriate legal authority; and the right to confidentiality of personal records and information in accordance with all limitations on disclosure established by the Federal Homeless Management Information Systems, the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and the Federal Violence Against Women Act; and

7. Has the right to a reasonable expectation of privacy in his or her personal property to the same extent as personal property in a permanent residence.

The well-established Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless (and a newer subgroup called Rhode Island Homeless Advocacy Project) collaborated with the more radical Occupy Providence group to lobby successfully for the Bill.^{[11][12]}

The law does not guarantee positive rights such as housing or food, and some homeless advocates are concerned that it has not had enough impact.^[13]

Connecticut^[edit]

On June 5, the Connecticut Assembly passed a Homeless Bill of Rights (SB 896) with seven protections similar to those passed in Rhode Island. Pending signature by Governor Dan Malloy, the bill would take effect on October 1, 2013. The Connecticut law significantly includes freedom from police harassment in its first section.^[14]

Excerpt from Connecticut bill SB 896

(a) There is created a Homeless Person's Bill of Rights to guarantee that the rights, privacy and property of homeless persons are adequately safeguarded and protected under the laws of this state. The rights afforded homeless persons to ensure that their person, privacy and property are safeguarded and protected, as set forth in subsection (b) of this section, are available only insofar as they are implemented in accordance with other parts of the general statutes, state rules and regulations, federal law, the state Constitution and the United States Constitution. For purposes of this section, "homeless person" means any person who does not have a fixed or regular residence and who may live on the street or outdoors, or in a homeless shelter or another temporary residence.

(b) Each homeless person in this state has the right to:

1. Move freely in public spaces, including on public sidewalks, in public parks, on public transportation and in public buildings without harassment or intimidation from law enforcement officers in the same manner as other persons;
2. Have equal opportunities for employment;
3. Receive emergency medical care;
4. Register to vote and to vote;
5. Have personal information protected;
6. Have a reasonable expectation of privacy in his or her personal property; and
7. Receive equal treatment by state and municipal agencies.

(c) Each municipality shall conspicuously post in the usual location for municipal notices a notice entitled "HOMELESS PERSON'S BILL OF RIGHTS" that contains the text set forth in subsection (b) of this section.

Illinois^[edit]

On August 22, 2013 Illinois became the second state to adopt a homeless bill of rights.^[15]

Excerpt from Illinois bill SB 1210

Section 10. Bill of Rights.

(a) No person's rights, privileges, or access to public services may be denied or abridged solely because he or she is homeless. Such a person shall be granted the same rights and privileges as any other citizen of this State. A person experiencing homelessness has the following rights:

1. the right to use and move freely in public spaces, including but not limited to public sidewalks, public parks, public transportation, and public buildings, in the same manner as any other person and without discrimination on the basis of his or her housing status;
2. the right to equal treatment by all State and municipal agencies, without discrimination on the basis of housing status;
3. the right not to face discrimination while seeking or maintaining employment due to his or her lack of permanent

- mailing address, or his or her mailing address being that of a shelter or social service provider;
4. the right to emergency medical care free from discrimination based on his or her housing status;
 5. the right to vote, register to vote, and receive documentation necessary to prove identity for voting without discrimination due to his or her housing status;
 6. the right to protection from disclosure of his or her records and information provided to homeless shelters and service providers to State, municipal, and private entities without appropriate legal authority; and the right to confidentiality of personal records and information in accordance with all limitations on disclosure established by the federal Homeless Management Information Systems, the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and the federal Violence Against Women Act; and
 7. the right to a reasonable expectation of privacy in his or her personal property to the same extent as personal property in a permanent residence.

(b) As used in this Act, "housing status" has the same meaning as that contained in Section 1-103 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.

Fwd: Supplemental Testimony CC 15-263 - GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

 DELETE  REPLY  REPLY ALL  FORWARD ...

2jbhome@hawaiiantel.net

Thu 10/29/2015 7:26 AM

Mark as unread

To: County Clerk;

----- Original Message -----

Subject:Supplemental Testimony CC 15-263 - GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION**Date:**2015-10-29 17:24**From:**2jbhome@hawaiiantel.net**To:**mike.white@mauicounty.gov

TESTIMONY:

Aloha,

The proclamation subject of this meeting has been supplemented and there appears no reason to believe it won't be changed again and again. Probably to correct errors discovered during public review.

I have requested that this Communication be referred to the Committee of the Whole of our Council for other reasons. The constantly changing nature of the governors proclamation provides compelling reason as well.

This Council hold public trust in its hand. protect it. Honor our Sunshine Law.

Jim Smith

10_29_15

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY CLERK

2015 OCT 29 AM 7:52

RECEIVED

CORRECTED Fwd: Testimony related to County Communications 15-263

X DELETE ← REPLY ⇐ REPLY ALL → FORWARD ...



2jbhome@hawaiiintel.net
Tue 10/27/2015 9:29 AM

Mark as unread

To: County Clerk;

This was returned as I did not separate county and clerk with a period, sooo wrong address.

----- Original Message -----

Subject:Fwd: Testimony related to County Communications 15-263
Date:2015-10-27 11:32
From:2jbhome@hawaiiintel.net
To:countyclerk@mauicounty.us

Dear Clerk,

Please transmit this **corrected** version of the testimony submitted earlier, for inclusion at the Special Meeting of our Council, dated October 29, 2015.

sorry for the inconvenience

jim smith

----- Original Message -----

Subject:Fwd: Testimony related to County Communications 15-263
Date:2015-10-27 18:09
From:2jbhome@hawaiiintel.net
To:county.clerk@mauicounty.us

I am sending this to you and forwarding a copy to Chair Mike White

thank you

----- Original Message -----

Subject:Testimony related to County Communications 15-263
Date:2015-10-27 17:58
From:2jbhome@hawaiiintel.net
To:county.clerk@mauicounty.us

Chairperson Mike White and Members of the Maui County Council

Aloha,

The meeting called by the Mayor for today October 27, makes no sense. It creates the suggestion that either the Office of Mayor received a proclamation from the Governor and did not include in its transmittal to the Council, a cover letter, or the Mayor got a copy of the proclamation on the internet.

The first responsibility of the Mayor would appear to be obtaining a response from the Office of Corporation Counsel, and then transmitting it to this Council. Instead, the Mayor declares a special meeting and sets a date that fails to comply with our Sunshine Laws notice requirements. This is the third term of Mayor Arakawa and this conduct does not make sense, At least from this citizen's perspective. I am so glad the Council noticed this meeting, properly and that it will be held on Thursday,

The purpose of this special meeting as stated in the Mayor's communication is for this Council to evaluate the County of Maui's responsibilities related to the Governor's "emergency proclamation dated October 16, 2015. But, compliance with the proclamation poses a legal question, and in the first instance certainly is not a function of this legislative body. This finesse is unnerving. Duty presents itself to the Mayor and the Mayor defers.

There are obvious problems with the proclamation: It fails to identify a disaster. It is directed to state agencies and not county agencies it references completion of a shelter site when no specfic site is identified, then sails off into vagueness and ambiguity involving shelter programs etc.

I request that in deference to the Office of Mayor this Communication be referred to the Committee of the Whole, for further review.

Mahalo,

Jim Smith

10_27_15

RECEIVED
2015 OCT 27 AM 9:35
OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY CLERK

Fwd: Testimony related to County Communications 15-263

X DELETE ← REPLY ⇐ REPLY ALL → FORWARD ...



2jbhome@hawaiiantel.net

Tue 10/27/2015 8:10 AM

Mark as unread

To: County Clerk;

I am sending this to you and forwarding a copy to Chair Mike White
thank you

----- Original Message -----

Subject:Testimony related to County Communications 15-263**Date:**2015-10-27 17:58**From:**2jbhome@hawaiiantel.net**To:**county.clerk@mauicounty.us

Chairperson Mike White and Members of the Maui County Council

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Mahalo,

Jim Smith

10_27_15

RECEIVED
2015 OCT 27 AM 8:16
OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY CLERK